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VOLUME XII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1878. NUMBER 18.

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DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

[Written for the FREEMAN.]

MY GIRL AT THE PUMP.

I.

How lovely and fair was the morning,
The sun through the clustering trees
With bright tints their boughs was adorning,
Shifted soft by the wandering breeze!

II.

I saw, 'mid the radiance, a maiden
One tiptoe the old pump stand by
With glittering pail lightly laden
Reach up to the pump handle high.

III.

'Twas early, so early at dawning,
The birds were awild in their glee;
The meadows lay low in their swarding,
But naught was so lovely to me.

IV.

As the fresh face that bent o'er the water,
With grave eyes so tender and sweet—
With lips half encircled with laughter,
The beautiful vision to meet.

V.

The brown arms, so strong, raised their burden
And o'er the green path took her way,
That Daughter of Nature disturbing
No note of the minstrelsy gay.

VI.

That waited on each bush about her,
To carol her on her way home;
Lonely the scene was without her,
My girl whom I worship alone.

VII.

Slowly I rode to my labor
And dreamed of the picture so fair,
Wondering if my gentle young neighbor
Could 'cept of my honest, best care.

VIII.

How could I enjoy of a morning
To catch the pure glint of her tone,
Coming back from my pump in my garden,
And call the dear singer mine own.

A MURDERED PEDDLER.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

An old time Pennsylvania Governor was once interviewed as to the methods he proposed proposing in his forthcoming message.

"Virst and voremos'," he said, "I dink of recommentin' a bill to panish Yankee pettlers vrom de Shate. You see dem fellers does noting but go apout hoompuckin' de beeple mit deir pocus chimeracks, such as bassvoot nutmegs; vereas anypoty, as knows anyding, knows dot de cmywine nutmeck is made out of sassyfrack."

Had such a law been passed and strictly enforced, it would have saved Jed Sinkey a world of trouble.

It was my first murder. Don't be startled, reader—I only mean it was my first case of that kind; the aforesaid Jed being the accused party, and his alleged victim a Yankee peddler.

Jed was too poor to employ counsel; so the court *confiscated* my services in his behalf. In other words I was assigned the horrible duty of conducting his defense *gratis*. We young lawyers got most of that sort of business, and we willingly accepted it; it served to bring us out, you see.

The case was a tough one. In brief it was this:

On a certain evening a Yankee peddler, who had been making a profitable tour of the neighborhood, found himself at Jed's door, and applied for a night's lodging.

Jed gave him a hearty welcome. He would have done so at any other time; but on this occasion, his greeting was the more cordial because he was alone, his wife having gone to attend a sick neighbor, and Jed was a man fond of company.

He and his guest, and a neighbor who dropped in, spent a jolly evening, and when the last mentioned had gone, Jed—at least that was his story—and the peddler bade each other good night and good-bye, the latter intending to make an early start next morning.

The sun was some hours high when Jed, who was never an early riser, and whose late hours the night before had probably deepened his morning slumbers, was aroused, after some effort by a crowd of excited neighbors gathered about his bed.

"The peddler! the peddler!" were the words in everybody's mouth.

"A plague on the peddler!" growled Jed, rubbing his eyes; he left afore daylight—leastwise he said he would, and I suppose he kept his word. tho' I warn't fool enough to lay awake to see."

"But his horse is in your stable."

"In course he is. Didn't him and me swap yesterday evenin'? Guess the Yankee didn't get much the best of it, nuther. Old Rockey's fifteen, ef he's a day, and if his eyes keeps on, he'll have to take to specs soon; besides he's had the lampers these ten year. But it was a fair and square trade. Jem Burkitt here stood by and seed it."

But Jem Burkitt, the neighbor who had called on the previous evening, failed to confirm this statement.

"I didn't see no swap," said Jem; "and wo.'s more, Old Rockey's out there in the lot now."

"You don't say so," cried Jed, starting up; "I wonder if that tarnal Yankee's coming back to me."

"The Yankee won't never come back," uttered half a dozen voices in solemn concert.

"It's to be hoped he won't," said Jed, "but if he comes back on such a fool's arrant—a trade's a trade the world over."

"He won't never come back—not in this world," gravely repeated a gray haired, earnest man—"he's dead!—murdered!—his head all split to pieces, and it's only right to say there's a strong suspicion that you done it!"

The light of that morning had, in truth, revealed a horrible deed of crime. The peddler's lifeless body, covered with sickening wounds, had been discovered in a ravine not far from Jed's cabin. A bloody hatchet lying near, evidently the instrument employed in the murder, was identified as Jed's property, while in his stable was found the horse the peddler had ridden.

Jed was more profuse than coherent in his explanations. He protested that after retiring for the night, he had neither seen nor spoken to the peddler; that the latter, in accordance with his previously expressed purpose, must have left before daylight, and the story of the swap Jed stuck to with dogged pertinacity, in the face of Jem Burkitt's flat contradiction.

Black as Jed's case looked at first, it was not long until it looked blacker. A search of the premises was instituted and under a pile of straw in the stable was found the dead peddler's pack. The murdered man was known to have had a considerable sum of money, none of which was found, either on the body or in Jed's possession—a circumstance which weighed but little in the latter's favor, for money is a thing easily concealed.

Everybody believed Jed guilty—everybody but his poor wife, who reached home just in time to see her husband led off to jail. She clung to him to the last, sobbing out, "Indeed, indeed, he never did it."

The day of trial was at hand. I was sitting in my office at a late hour, giving the finishing touches to a speech I was preparing, more, I confess, for my own sake than the prisoner's—when the door opened, and the prisoner's wife, with hasty and unsteady steps, advanced and stood before me. Her face looked haggard, but a gleam of eager joy shone from her eyes.

"I have walked twenty miles to see you to night," she said, "I have at last the proofs of my husband's innocence."

She spoke in an assured tone, and when I had heard her strange story through, my conviction of its truth amounted to certainty.

"Have you any evidence of the facts you have related other than your own word?" I asked.

"No," she replied, tremulous and anxious, "is that not sufficient?"

"A wife cannot be a witness for her husband," I answered reluctantly.

The strength that had borne her up gave way, and reeling back, she fell swooning to the floor.

I raised her gently and placed her in a chair, and when she had sufficiently recovered to understand my words, I did my best to soothe and calm her—striving to make her comprehend that, though her lips were sealed as a witness, now that she had placed the clew of truth in my hand, I might, with heaven's help, be able to find for her husband a way out of the perils with which lying circumstances had surrounded him. Above all things I cautioned her to keep her secret, and by no means, unless I sent for her, to be present at the trial.

On the morning the case came on Jed looked despondent, but, on the whole bore up with courage. A jury was soon obtained, and the case opened. The prosecution proved substantially the facts above narrated by a number of witnesses, all of whom I suffered to go without cross examination till it came Jem Burkitt's turn.

Jem, as the strongest witness, was reserved to the last. In addition to what the others had told, he knew the fact of the peddler's presence at the prisoner's house on the fatal night, where he had left them together at a late hour, and besides that he was able to expose the falsehood of Jed's story of the horse-swap.

The witness gave his evidence with confidence and clearness. It evidently had the effect of dispelling any lingering doubts of the jury in whose faces a stern look of conviction was plainly visible.

For the first time, I rose to cross-examine. The witness confronted me with an air of composure.

"Please open and examine that," I began, handing him a small parcel.

He eyed me suspiciously, and with nervous fingers began to undo the wrapping. He gave a sudden start when he had removed it, and a silver-cased hunter's watch fell from his hands to the floor.

"Did you ever see that before?" I asked; taking it up and reaching it toward him, but he shrank from touching it.

"I—I never did," he stammered, his face turning ghastly white.

"Let me refresh your memory," I proceeded. "That is the dead man's watch, and here is the pocket-book containing the money for which you murdered him. You were followed on your last visit to the hiding-place in which you have kept them, where you were seen to take them from their concealment, and after assuring yourself of their safety, to replace them. When you had gone, the person who watched you, and who is now within call, took possession of these evidences of your guilt, and they are here to confront you."

The base wretch shrank upon his knees in abject terror.

"Have mercy!" he exclaimed, turning appealingly from one wondering face to another. "Have mercy, and I will confess all;" and he did so, relating in broken sentences, the story of his waylaying and murdering the peddler in the darkness of the early morning, and the steps he had afterwards taken to cast suspicion on the prisoner.

The words, "NOT GUILTY" had just fallen from the lips of the foreman, when a cry of joy rang through the court room, and Jed's wife, who, in spite of my injunction, could keep away no longer, fell weeping on her husband's bosom. Convinced from the first of his innocence, she had felt almost an equal conviction of Jem Burkitt's guilt, and by stealthily hanging on the latter's steps, with the vigilance of a woman devoted to a purpose, she was at last enabled to unveil the terrible secret, and save her husband's life.

Bird's-eye View, John Wanamaker's Grand Depot, Thirteenth Street.

SPRING, 1878.

Silks
Dress Goods
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THE second year of the General Dry Goods Business at the Grand Depot is just opening. It is proper to say that what was deemed an experiment, the first year, experience proves to be a success, and we now propose to greatly improve on the first plans.

The principles of—

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☞ If not coming to the city to see the magnificent new stock for Spring, send for samples, describing class of goods wanted. We do a large business through the mail.

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Hosiery
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Rubber Goods
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Men's & Boys' Clothing
Hats
Shoes

* * *

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Trust not to the uncertain riches, but prepare yourself for every emergency in life. Learn to work and not be dependent upon servants to make your bread. Sweep your own floors and knit your own stockings, and darn them when they need it. Above all things, do not esteem too lightly those honorable young men who sustain themselves and their parents by the work of their own hands, while you receive into your company those lazy, idle loafers who never lift a finger to help themselves, nor their parents, nor anybody else. So they just keep soul and body together, and get sufficient to live in fashion, is the height of their ambition. Young ladies, shun the company of such characters as these. Bid them good night and order them out of sight.

Young ladies, remember this, and instead of sounding the praise of your lovers, and examining the cut of their coats, look into their hearts and habits, and see if they have trades, and can depend upon themselves. See if they have minds that will lead them to look above a butterfly's existence. Talk not of the beautiful white skin, and the soft, delicate hand, and the fine appearance of the young man. Let not these foolish considerations trouble your minds.

Young ladies, when you marry, be sure and get a man who is not too lazy to work.

* * *

THE elevation of man is to be sought, or rather consists, first in force of thought exerted for the acquisition of truth. All that a man does outwardly is but the expression and completion of his inward thought. To work effectually, he must think clearly; to act nobly, he must think nobly. Intellectual force is a principal element of the soul's life, and should be accepted by every man as the principal end of his being.

* * *

SELF DENIAL is a grand virtue; we always delight to see it in other persons.

WHO BUILT IT?

REMAINS OF A STRONG STONE WALL WHOSE INTENTION AND HISTORY ARE A MYSTERY.

There is in Fayette county, West Virginia, the remains of an ancient stone wall, in regard to which nothing definite seems to be known, and which is a curiosity well worth investigation by those interested in American antiquities. This wall was built on the summit of an almost inaccessible ridge, forming the watershed between Armstrong and Loup creeks, about a mile from their confluence with the Great Kanawha River, and which at this point rises to an elevation of 1,375 feet above the river, forming a short ridge or backbone, comparatively level in the direction of its course. In ascending the steep slope facing the river the wall is encountered about seventy five feet vertically from the top of the mountain, and from this point it can be traced entirely around, following as near as practicable the contour of the ridge. The entire length of this wall, to the best of my knowledge, is about six miles, though it is estimated by some at twelve and fourteen miles. There is a single cross wall dividing this enclosure into two unequal compartments, within the larger of which is a pool of clear water, ten or twelve feet in diameter,, and which the old settlers of this region believe to have been a well.

Mr. Butler, who came to this section when it was partly occupied by the Indians, affirms this pool to have been ten feet deeper than it is at the present, and that as far as he knows the Indians knew nothing in regard to the wall save its existence.

The wall seems to have been about eight feet wide and as many in height. Where it has fallen the stone covers a space of twenty or thirty feet wide, and in places it is raised five or six feet above the surface; the remains are so distinct that it may be traced several hundred yards on either side from the summit of the ridge. All loose stones have been carried from within the enclosure to the wall, and for some distance on the outside there is no loose rock.

Large masses of black flint may be seen some distance above the ledge, and since there is only one black flint ledge in this formation it is evident that these masses have been carried up the hill to the wall. There are two important questions to be answered—Who built the wall? For what purpose was it built?

I will leave the answer to some one better informed on these subjects, but will always be ready to answer any questions which may throw light on the subject.

WILLIAM N. PAGE,

HAWK'S NEST, Fayette county, W. Va., May 2, 1878.

* * *

FILE YOUR PAPER.—The following clipped from an exchange expresses an idea well worthy of attention:

"It is well worth while to save your home paper and have it bound. A few years will make it the most instructive and entertaining volume that you can possess. All the laws of association make it more or less a history of yourself and friends. Names, dates, facts, are preserved for you in the most accessible manner, over it you may cry at your mistakes and laugh at your follies and rejoice in a review of those steps that have led you to prosperity. It gives the history of your town which is but an epitome of universal history."

SAVED.

THE REMARKABLE FULFILLMENT OF TWO DREAMS.

One winter evening about fifty years ago, a post chaise, with a single gentleman inside it, drove up to a little inn on the Pentland Frith, in the north of Scotland, where passengers who were going to cross to the Orkneys usually spent the night.

Mr. Mac T. was the owner of a large estate, and an old house which had belonged to his family for hundreds of years, in the Mainland, or chief of the Orkney Islands, and was now about to visit his property. It was a blustering, stormy night, but that only made more pleasant the cigar and the glass of whisky and the cracking wood-fire by which Mac T. sat chatting with the landlord, who was an old friend both of his father and himself, and who was proud of entertaining the "young laird," as he called him, with his wildest tales of adventure on the sea. They did not, however, sit late, for the Orkney packet sailed very early in the morning, and Mac T. soon found himself in his cozy, well-appointed little bed-room.

The wind was chanting a grand Berserker melody, and the sea was roaring a deep bass accompaniment. Mac T. loved those sounds, for they had often been the lullaby of his childhood, and soon fell asleep. For some hours he slept without an image or a thought reaching his mind; but, at length, when the morning was glimmering gray in the east,

A STRANGE DREAM

came to trouble him. He dreamt that he was in the ancient banqueting hall of his old house, on the Mainland, sitting at the head of a very long table. The banqueting hall was now in reality almost a ruin, but in his dream Mac T. saw it hung with tapestry, and blazing with a hundred lights. The table was well filled on both sides, and he thought he glanced curiously down its length to see who the guests were. As he looked he shuddered in his dream. Those who sat at the table with him were all his dead ancestors for many generations back. He knew their faces and dresses well from their portraits in the picture gallery. Next to him sat his own father, who had died about a year before. And at the bottom of the table sat a fair-haired man in the dress of skins, who was a Norse chieftain, the founder of the family. It seemed to him that he sat for some minutes as if spell-bound, while the spectres murmured together in low, hallow tones. At length they all rose, and slowly, one by one, in turns, left the hall. But before they went, each one paused at the door, and turning, raised his hand in a warning attitude, fixed his eyes on Mac T. and said in a deep voice, the word "Beware."

THE SHIPWRECK.

"The packet starts in twenty minutes, sir," cried a loud voice at the door, rousing Mac T. suddenly from sleep. Confused at first, yet soon remembering where he was, he sprang out of bed and began hurriedly to dress himself. Being a bad sailor, his first glance was naturally enough at the sea, close to which the inn stood. The wind had risen in the night. The waves thundered on the shore, and the little Orkney-packet was tossing up and down like a limpet shell. As he gazed, his strange dream rose up with sudden distinctness before Mac T.'s mind. He was infected with a good deal of thorough Scotch superstition. Besides he did not much like the look of the sea, and so he resolved not to go till to morrow. That day the Orkney packet was lost with every man on board, and Mac T. and his little wife, who was left at home with the babies, had to thank that warning dream for his life. The other incident we have to tell is quite as singular.

ANOTHER CURIOUS CASE.

Many years ago the Rev. Mr. N. held a small living in the wildest part of West Somerset. The parish church stood on a bleak hill side, and Mr. N. who was a batchelor, lodged in the farm house close to it. Among his flock there was no one in whom the clergyman took more interest than in Mary, the pretty daughter of the farmer, his landlord. When Mary was about twenty, Mr. N. was much troubled by finding she had formed an attachment with Jack Townsend, the cleverest workman and the most worthless fellow on the farm.

One autumn night the clergyman dreamt that Mary stood at his bedside and cried out in an imploring voice. "Come out on to the hill side." The impression left on his mind on waking was so distinct that, if he had not known his door was locked, so that no one could enter the room, he would have thought Mary must have in reality been there. Feeling, however, sure that it was only a dream he composed himself once more to sleep. But scarcely had he closed his eyes when Mary was again there, calling to him to come on the hill side. Seven several times he tried to sleep, and seven times the phantom came back, always with the same cry. At length, mastered by an almost irresistible impulse, he rose, dressed himself, and went out on the hill. He walked some distance, but could see nothing except the heather-bells waving in the moonlight, could hear nothing but a distant sheep bell tinkling softly, and the stream warbling below the valley.

He was just going back, when suddenly a shrill cry reached him, seeming to come from a neighboring combe. Hurrying in that direction, he saw at the bottom of the combe two figures, those of a man and a woman, apparently struggling with each other. As he drew near, the man ran away and the woman fell to the ground. When he came up he found it was Mary. She had only fainted, and he soon brought her to herself. Then by degrees she confessed to him that her lover had persuaded her to meet him that night in the combe, bringing with her a small sum of money which she had saved from early childhood by laying by little gifts of friends and relations, and which according to custom common among her class in that day, she had kept in an old stocking instead of in the bank. Townsend had promised to elope with her, and marry her, and as she loved him, and her father would not allow the match, she had consented to go. But when he met her, Townsend, instead of going away with her, had tried to rob her of her money. She had resisted, and struggled with him, and just then the clergyman had come up and the villain had run away. After that night Mr. N. was a believer in the providential nature of dreams.—*Argosy.*

* * *

A SET UP JOB—a newspaper.

OLD SOUPRAMANY.

AN ELEPHANTINE CENTENARIAN ACTING AS A BABY TENDER.

The following curious anecdote is from a book about elephants, written by a French gentleman named Jacolliot, and we will let the author tell his own story:

In the autumn of 1876 I was living in the interior of Bengal, and I went to spend Christmas with my friend, Major Daly. The Major's bungalow was on the banks of the Ganges near Cawnpore. He had lived there a good many years, being chief of the Quartermaster's department at that station, and had a great many natives, elephants, bullock carts and soldiers under his command.

On the morning after my arrival, after a cup of early tea (often taken before daylight in India), I sat smoking with my friend in the veranda of his bungalow, looking out upon the windings of the sacred river. And directly I asked the major about his children (a boy and a girl), whom I had not yet seen, and begged to know when I should see them.

"Soupramany has taken them out fishing," said their father.

"Why, isn't Soupramany your great war elephant?" I cried.

"Exactly so. You cannot have forgotten Soupramany?"

"Of course not. I was here, you know, when he had that fight with the elephant who went mad while loading a transport with bags of rice down yonder. I saw the mad elephant when he suddenly began to fling the rice into the river. His 'mahout' tried to stop him, and he killed the 'mahout.' The native sailors ran away to hide themselves, and the mad elephant, trumpeting, charged into this inclosure. Old Soupramany was here, and so were Jim and Betsy. When he saw the mad animal, he threw himself between him and the children. The little ones and their nurses had just time to get into the house when the fight commenced."

"Yes," said the Major. "Old Soup was a hundred years old. He had been trained to war, and to fight with the rhinoceros, but he was too old to hunt then."

"And yet," said I, becoming animated by the recollections of that day, "what a gallant fight it was! Do you remember how we all stood on this porch and watched it, not daring to fire a shot lest we should hit Old Soupramany? Do you remember, too, his look when he drew off, after fighting an hour and a half, leaving his adversary dying in the dust, and walked straight to the 'corral,' shaking his great ears which had been badly torn, with his head bruised, and a great piece broken from one of his tusks?"

"Yes, indeed," said the major. "Well, since then, he is more devoted to my dear little ones than ever. He takes them out whole days, and I am perfectly content to have them under his charge. I don't like trusting Christain children to the care of natives; but with Old Soup I know they can come to no harm."

Besides the children, on the banks of the Ganges, stood Old Soup with a bamboo rod in his trunk, with line, hook, bait and cork, like children's. I had not watched him long before he had a bite; for, as the religion of the Hindoos forbids them to take life, the river swarms with fishes.

The old fellow did not stir; his little eyes watched his line eagerly; he was no novice in "the gentle craft." He was waiting till it was time to draw in his prize.

At the end of his line, as he drew it up, was dangling one of those golden fish so abundant in the Ganges.

When Soupramany perceived what a fine fish he had caught, he uttered one of those long, low gurgling notes of satisfaction by which an elephant expresses joy; and he waited patiently, expecting Jim to take his prize off the hook and put on some more bait for him. But Jim, the little rascal, sometimes liked to plague Old Soup. He nodded at us, as much as to say, "Look out, and you'll see fun, now!" Then he took off the fish, which he threw into a water jar placed there for the purpose, and went back to his place without putting any bait on Old Soup's hook. The intelligent animal did not attempt to throw his line into the water. He tried to move Jim by low, pleading cries. It was curious to note what tender tones he seemed to try to give his voice.

Seeing that Jim paid no attention to his calls, but sat and laughed as he handled his own line, Old Soup went up to him, and with his trunk tried to turn his head in the direction of the bait box. At last, when he found that all he could do would not induce the wilful friend to help him, he turned round as if struck by a sudden thought, and snatching up in his trunk the box that contained the bait, came and laid it down at the Major's feet; then picking up his rod, he held it out to his master.

"What do you want me to do with this, Old Soup?" said the major.

The creature lifted one great foot after the other, and again began to utter his plaintive cry. Out of mischief, I took Jimmy's part, and, picking up the bait-box pretended, pretended to run with it. The elephant was not going to be teased by me. He dipped his trunk into the Ganges, and in an instant squirted a stream of water over me with all the force and precision of a fire engine, to the immense amusement of the children.

The Major at once made Soup a sign to stop, and, to make my peace with the fine old fellow, I baited his hook myself.—Quivering with joy, as a baby does when it gets hold at last of a plaything some one has taken from it, Old Soupramany hardly paused to thank me by a soft note of joy for baiting his line for him, before he went back to his place, and was again watching his cork as it trembled in the ripples of the water.—*St. Nicholas for May.*

* * *

CLOTHES MOTHS are always worse in the summer than in any other period of the year; but there is one plan by which they may be baffled. It is simple, but useful from its very simplicity, and may be expressed in two words—brown paper. There is no such protection against the clothes moth as brown paper. Annually thousands of valuable seal skin jackets and other furs are handed over to the dealers for preservation during the summer, and nothing is done except wrapping them up in brown paper and letting them be until the dawning of autumn. There are of course instances where furs and other similar articles must of necessity be left exposed during the summer time. Let every piece of wool or fur be violently shaken every morning, and not a clothes moth will harbor within it.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - MAY 24, 1878.

AT noon to-day the Legislature will perform its last and most welcome act, that of *final* adjournment, for which the tax-payers of the State will feel profoundly thankful. No former Legislature was so utterly reckless of its duties, or displayed throughout the session such supreme contempt for decent public opinion.

* * *

THE State Committee of the National party met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last for the purpose of filling the two vacancies in their State ticket caused by the declinations of Christopher Shearer, of Berks county, for Lieutenant Governor, and Benj. S. Bentley, of Lycoming county, for Judge of the Supreme Court. The Committee selected Daniel M. Steck, of Lycoming county, for Lieutenant, Governor, and Chief Justice Agnew for Judge of the Supreme Court, the latter nomination being unanimous.

* * *

ALTHOUGH the Democratic State convention met at Pittsburgh on Wednesday, we are unable at this hour (Thursday 2 P. M.) to say anything about its proceedings except that Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, was elected temporary chairman, and that owing to the fact that the committee on contested seats, of which there are as usual quite a number from Philadelphia, was not ready to report at 8 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) evening, the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

P. S., 6 P. M.—A. H. Dill, State Senator from Union county, has been nominated for Governor, on the third ballot, Judge Ross, of Montgomery county, for Supreme Court on the first ballot, John Fertig, of Crawford county, for Lieut.-Governor, on the third ballot, J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon county, for Secretary of Internal Affairs on the first ballot.

* * *

HON. DANIEL J. MORRELL owes the Republicans of Mifflin county a debt of gratitude. Nearly a year ago the Republican convention in that county declared in favor of Mr. Morrell for Governor, and although neither the Republicans of Cambria, Mr. Morrell's own county, nor the Republicans of any other county followed up the Mifflin movement, the delegate from that county carried out the views of his constituents by nominating Mr. Morrell in the State convention and voting for him, although in doing so he stood solitary and alone. We are aware that Mr. Morrell was not a candidate for the office, and only refer to the matter as a strong illustration of political devotion to a man who was not seeking a nomination. Mr. Morrell would be an infinitely stronger candidate than Hoyt, but unlike him, if we know anything about the man, he would never consent to occupy the position as a reward for his servility to the crooked ways of Cameronism.

* * *

THE seventh resolution adopted by Cameron's State convention extends to the white and colored Republicans in the south "our (the convention's) earnest sympathy in the unequal contest to which they are subjected for civil liberty and the maintenance of their guaranteed rights." This will be welcome news to the colored men in South Carolina and Louisiana, who, since their release from the curse of carpet-bag rule, are so loud in their praise and so determined in their support of the honest and impartial administrations of Governors Hampton and Nicholls. They want no sympathy from the Cameron ring, which would re-establish over them, if it could, the corrupt and lawless governments of Chamberlain and Packard, revive the old time system of plunder and fraud, and inaugurate strife and bloodshed. The colored men in the south, under honest and economical government, and in the full enjoyment of all their rights, beg to be saved from any interference by northern Republicans with their "civil liberty" and their "guaranteed rights." The great trouble with northern Republicans is that they refuse to recognize the fact that the negroes who composed the Republican party in the southern States have generally abandoned it—have quit politics as their daily business—are working well, for which they are well paid—are contented and happy, and as a general rule vote the straight Democratic ticket. Out of the last stated fact grows Republican sympathy for colored men in the south.

* * *

AFTER the easy nomination of a prearranged State ticket by Cameron's convention at Harrisburg last week, a prominent anti-Cameron delegate quietly remarked that a Republican State convention, engineered by Mackey and Quay, might properly be regarded as one of the exact sciences. The machine never before worked more smoothly nor with more accuracy and precision. The result of course is not a matter of the least surprise, because it was anticipated by every intelligent politician, and is only another illustration of the complete supremacy of Cameronism in the Republican politics of the State. It is strange that men of the age and experience of Grow and Wickersham in political affairs could be deluded with the notion that a nomination for Governor, or any other State office, can be reached without the favor and countenance of the Cameron managers. They cannot doubt it now after their late experience at Harrisburg.—Hoyt's nomination for Governor was decreed by the Cameron leaders for the purpose of carrying, through him, a majority of the nine members of Assembly from Luzerne county, and thus aiding Don Cameron's re-election to the United States Senate, or at all hazards preventing the election of the Democratic candidates.—Luzerne county, however, judging from last November's election, will send a majority of Greenback-Labor representatives to the Legislature, and if they should prove to be marketable they will have no difficulty in finding a buyer in the person of a man who learned in 1863, when Chas. R. Buckalew was elected over Simon Cameron, how a seat in the Senate might be corruptly purchased.

THE resolution offered in Congress on last Monday week by Mr Potter, of New York, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana at the Presidential election, was adopted on Friday last, after the Republican members had vainly struggled during five days to defeat it. The resolution is as follows:

> *Resolved*, That a select committee, consisting of eleven members of this House, be appointed to inquire into the aforesaid allegation as to the conduct of the persons in office aforesaid, in respect of the said election, and into the alleged false and fraudulent canvass and return of votes by state, county, parish, and precinct officers in the said states of Louisiana and Florida, and into all the facts which, in the judgment of said committee, are connected with or pertinent thereto, and that said committee, for the purpose of executing this resolution, shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to take testimony.

The Republican leaders in the House attempted to amend the scope of the resolution so as to embrace Oregon, South Carolina and Mississippi, but Mr. Potter refused permission to offer the amendment, for the reason that if frauds had been committed in either one or all of the three States named, they had not been operative in changing the result, as they did in the case of either Florida or Louisiana. Of course if the Republicans want to inquire into the election in Oregon, South Carolina and Mississippi, they have only to offer a resolution for that purpose and the Democrats will not resist it. No such resolution, however, has been presented, and none will be, for the simple reason that there is nothing substantial, as in Louisiana and Florida, to investigate. The Republican Congressional Committee has issued an address to the voters of the United States in which it is charged that the purpose of Mr. Potter's resolution is "to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper and that he shall not remain in office," and that it will paralyze the business and disturb the peace of the country. The people cannot be frightened from their propriety by any senseless appeal like this. The whole country has heard of and read about these frauds ever since the last election, and will not be any more "paralyzed" by their investigation than it has been by this silly address of the Republican Committee. If there were no frauds, no possible harm can result from the proposed investigation, and if frauds were perpetrated who will say that they ought not to be exposed? Mr. Potter knows what his intentions are better than the Republican committee does, and he has disavowed any purpose of attempting to push Hayes out of his office. He could be removed by impeachment if it could be shown that he abetted or was in any way connected with the frauds, but the clearest evidence of his complicity with them would be required. The whole purpose of Mr. Potter's resolution is correctly expressed in the preamble to be "that the honor of the nation may be vindicated, and the truth as to such elections (Louisiana and Florida) made known." The people will be able to stand the investigation without being "paralyzed" to any very great extent.

* * *

IT required all the proverbial impudence of John Cessna with the assistance of Russell Errett to construct the rickety platform of principles and policy adopted by the late Republican State convention. After the Republican party has had exclusive possession of both branches of Congress from 1861 to 1876 and has squandered the greater and most valuable portion of the public dominion, it is an insult to the people to be told by a Republican State convention in a resolution that the public lands belong to the people, and should be reserved for actual settlers. The resolution in reference to the payment of Southern claims by the Democrats in Congress is utterly false, as the official record shows. In the Forty-third Congress (1873–74), which was Republican, 109 Southern claims cases were reported favorably by the committee on war claims of the House, amounting to over $8,000,000; while in the Forty-fourth Congress (1875–76), which was Democratic, there were only 52 cases favorably reported, and of this number but 17 passed the House, the amount involved being $103,103.—These, as well as other figures which could be given, show that it is the Republican and not the Democratic party, as represented in Congress, that favors the widest latitude in the payment of Southern war claims. All the clamor of the Republican papers about the Democrats paying southern claims is absurd, and is only made to deceive and mislead the people. The demand in another resolution for discriminating rates of freight on railroads comes with a poor grace from a party whose representatives in the Legislature only three weeks ago defeated a bill for that very purpose. We do not attach any very great importance to convention platforms, but this latest Republican effort in that line is about as miserable a failure as can well be imagined.

* * *

As the Republican party will elect one of the three County Auditors, the nomination by the Republican county convention, on Monday last, of Mr. George B. Stineman, of Croyle township, for that office is an example which commends itself to the Democratic county convention for imitation in the selection of the other two candidates. Mr. Stineman's qualifications are not disputed, and the Democracy must not be behind the Republicans in nominating two candidates equally as competent. The office is a very important one, although not generally so regarded, and requires good business men to properly discharge its duties.

* * *

THE Clem murder case has long been a sensation in Indiana, and a new phase has been developed in it. William B. Walls, the Prosecuting Attorney at whose instance Mrs. Nancy E. Clem was liberated, after two trials for the murder of Jacob and Nancy Young, now confesses that Thurman H. Palmer, the Judge who consented that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered in the case, was paid $1,000 to give such consent, and even insisted upon receiving the money in advance. The confession has created no little stir in Indiana, where the Clem murder trials are far from being forgotten. The murder of Jacob and Nancy Young was one of the most cold blooded tragedies of the age, and if Wall's confession is true, the public have not heard the last of it.

Our Washington Letter.

THE FRAUD INVESTIGATION—THE ARMY BILL—THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION—RESUMPTION A FIXED FACT—KIDWELL BOTTOMS—REPUBLICAN SINEWS OF WAR, &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1878.

Last week was one of legislative excitement, the struggle in the House over the Potter resolutions being very exciting, and the indications are that the debate on the army bill will occupy several days, and that it will be quite interesting.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

After near five months debate and deliberation, and several weeks of cutting and trimming, the army appropriation bill is before the House for its action. In all essential features this bill is practically the same as the bills got up by Bannings and Bragg for the reorganization and pay of the army. The appropriation in the aggregate is about the same as made by the bill of last year, but various reductions are provided for. The bill starts out with a provision limiting the army to 20,000 men and with it an amendment to allow 500 recruits; the signal service is to be retained and maintained as now provided for by law. The bill, as it now stands, disposes of some shoulder straps and cuts down pay and perquisites, stops forage for hired horses and payment for rent of quarters. Hereafter no women shall accompany the army as laundresses, but any that are now with the army, who are wives of soldiers may remain until the terms of service of such soldiers expires. The pay of the officers is fixed as follows: General, $13,500 per annum; lieutenant general, $11,000; major general, $7,500; brigadier general, $5,500; colonel, $3,500; lieutenant colonel, $3,000; major, $2,500; captain (mounted), $2,000; not mounted, $1,800; adjutant and regimental quartermaster, each, $1,800; first lieutenant (mounted), $1,600; not mounted, $1,500; second lieutenant (mounted), $1,500, and not mounted, $1,400; chaplain, $1,400; and ordnance storekeeper, $1,800.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Many journals of the country, such as the New York *Herald*, complain that the most important question before the country, that of the prevention of entanglements in Presidential elections, is not receiving the attention from our statesmen that it deserves. But this is not the most important question at this time. The question of searching out and punishing the perjurers, forgers and knaves generally, high and low, who produced the present entanglement takes precedence for the time being. When the present Presidential steal is disposed of Congress should attend to doing something about the manner of electing a President in the future. The country wants the bottom facts and will have them. The whole people are unanimous in demanding that all the circumstances attending the great fraud by which the election of 1876 was perverted shall be brought to light and made a matter of record. The issue that must be met is: Shall an unelected President be permitted to retain the office for four years? That is the question, and there can be no question surpassing it in magnitude. The Democratic party asserts that the Republican party stole the vote of Florida. That stolen vote gave the Republican party the President, the administration and the power. The Republican party deny that they stole the President. Either the Democratic party or the Republican party lies. Now, if the Democrats do not do their duty and through an investigation settle this question, they should forever after hold their peace. The issue seems clear and inevitable.

RESUMPTION A FIXED FACT.

It may be taken for granted that on the first of January next the Government will stand ready to redeem its obligations in coin. Laying aside the many theories on this subject, there are points and facts which give a practical conception of the question of resumption. Although the bill to repeal the resumption act passed the House of Representatives by a very large majority, the Senate evinces no determination to concur in the action of the House, and if the Senate should pass the bill it will be vetoed by the President, and cannot, like the silver bill, be passed over his veto. Taking all the facts into consideration, and assuming there will not be a European drain on the American gold market, which there is no apparent reason to believe will be the case, it seems clear that practical resumption by the Government will take place on January 1st, 1879. The National Banks will also have to resume. The question of resumption on the day named may be considered a fixed fact.

"THE KIDWELL BOTTOMS."

The loss of life from the dread agency of the malaria arising from the Potomac Flats, or the "Kidwell Bottoms," has been the subject of much discussion and complaint. At this season of the year the rank vegetation which covers the surface of these flats is starting into growth, and by September will have obtained a height of five to six feet. No use is made of it, as it falls and decays where it grows, a mass of vegetable poison which is annually more or less diffused over the city. It is notorious that in the fall of the year there arises from the large exposed surface of these bottoms a vast exhalation of malaria productive of widespread disease, generally of an intermittant, yet sometimes of a continued and very fatal character. It is considered that the only way to reclaim this useless surface is by filling it up. It would be a work of magnitude and would cost a great deal of money, but the benefit would be immense and add vastly to the health and prosperity of the city. By filling it up this great plague spot to the beauty and growth of Washington would be forever removed. For every acre of pestilential mud they now have they would have the same extent of dry surface available for streets and handsome buildings. By filling up on both sides of the river the channel would be deepened and in a few years after its completion the island would be a place of business and delightful residences. The National Legislature should grasp this gigantic evil and remove it. It would add vastly to the beauty, health and prosperity of the city if this improvement were made.

REPUBLICAN SINEWS OF WAR.

The voluntary and liberal distribution of Mr. Hayes to the Republican campaign fund is being followed by other national officials with unusual freedom and vigor. The Washington managers of the caucus are working with vim and vigor. The faithful are giving assurance of renewed strength, concentration of purpose and a determination to win the victory regardless of dissentions in the party. Ample funds are being raised to send Republican orators down South, where it is anticipated they will make large Republican gains, solidify and strengthen the Republican vote, and reclaim many Congressional districts. The story is that Schurz, when called upon for his campaign assessment of $550, told the committee to draw upon him for two speeches at $250 a speech. Owing to the hard times and need of retrenchment in all departments, he told them that he was willing to throw off $50 from his regular price which is $300.

THE GREAT MEN OF THE SENATE.

For our pencil sketch this week of the "wisdom chunks" of the "fog bank," we select Roscoe, the majestic Conkling.—Among all the "fog bank chunks," the one with the most majestic air, the proudest mien and loftiest bearing, is Roscoe Conkling. He is neither a pigmy nor a giant. His leading trait is selfishness, and his best intellectual resource is sarcasm, both of which are stamped on his cold, haughty countenance. He is egotistical and arrogant, as much so as any man living, but carries it with a certain lordly grace and obtrudes in a peculiarly lordly manner, which diverts it of much of its offensiveness. With his fingers he caresses his ambrosial locks, and seems to feel as if this life was too short for an adequate contemplation of his own greatness. He has too much intellect to be insignificant, too much selfishness to be great, and too much malice to be good. Of Conklings, nose, the *Posts* nasaologist artist says:

> "It starts from the forehead with the light and graceful spring of youthful confidence, changes its mind and retreats inwardly at the centre, then plucking up spirit advances itself toward the end, and looks up with an inquiring not to say an insolent air. It is not exactly a pug nose, but looks as if it wanted to be. It would be a Roman nose if it were turned over and trimmed up. It looks as if nature had made a handsome nose and in laying aside had accidentally trod on the middle of it. It is a fighting nose beyond doubt. Its favorite perfume is musk."

The *Post* says that a prodigous depression would occur in the perfumery business if Conkling should be deprived of his nasal protruberance. What would a grave Senator be without a nose? What a sad spectacle it would be to see seventy-eight noseless Senators, sitting in rows, making vain attempts to sneeze? Such a sight could not be contemplated without a certain amount of awe.

G. N. S.

* * *

The Cameron Platform.

PROTECTION, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND A MODIFIED BLOODY SHIRT.

Following is the full text of the platform presented in the Republican State convention last week by Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, and adopted by acclamation:

> The Republican party of Pennsylvania, adhering to its historical record and to its principles, heretofore often affirmed, declares:
>
> First. That it is uncompromisingly opposed to free trade, in whatever disguise presented, unchangingly devoted to home industry, and hereby avows its special hostility to the tariff bill now pending in Congress, the same being in the interest of importers and foreign manufacturers and in opposition to American labor.
>
> Second. That labor being the great source of national wealth, the prosperity of the nation must depend upon the extent to which labor is protected and employed; and that our Government, being a government of the people, should endeavor to promote by all proper means the commercial and industrial interests of the nation that labor and capital may both be profitably employed.
>
> Third. That American commerce should be fostered and home enterprise developed by the National Government to the end that our manufacturing, mining, agricultural and industrial interests may flourish, our people find employment and the country be restored to permanent prosperity.
>
> Fourth. That the public lands belong to the people and should be reserved exclusively for actual settlers, so that the industrious poor may be encouraged and aided to enter upon and occupy them.
>
> Fifth. That we are now, as ever, opposed to the payment of claims from the national treasury to those lately engaged in or sympathizing with the rebellion; no conqueror should be forced to pay indemnity to the conquered, and the presentation of bills demanding over $300,000,000 at the present session of a Democratic House is a warning to the country of the cost and danger of retaining in power a party whose chief aim is to make reprisals on the taxpayers for losses which the crime of treason brought upon the Southern people.
>
> Sixth. That we view with alarm the growing depression of many of the leading trade interests of the States and country, resulting largely, it is believed, from unfair advantages and discriminating rates of freight and transportation privileges given by many of the transportation companies of the State and country to a favored few to the prejudice of our general producing interests, and this Convention earnestly recommends the enactment of such laws by the State and National Legislatures as will correct this growing evil.
>
> Seventh. That the Southern Republicans, white and colored, have our earnest sympathy in the unequal contest to which they are subjected for civil liberty and the maintenance of their constitutional privileges, and that in the interests of their guaranteed rights we demand from the General Government for them an equal and fair ballot, and that equality before the law which should be the boast of every Government.
>
> Eighth. Resolved, That the administration of Governor Hartranft meets the hearty indorsement and unqualified approval of the party that elected him and continues to honor him. He has proved himself an able magistrate, a true patriot and a wise officer, and his party tenders to him the praise due to personal uprightness, to political devotion and to official rectitude.

* * *

MAYOR TOM COLLINS.—Blessings, like troubles, never come singly; at least, such is the experience of Mr. Thomas Collins, who has risen to a degree of distinction probably not contemplated by him on entering into the contract for the construction of the Madeira and Mamore Railroad. In short, as Mr. Micawber would say, Mr Collins is now enjoying the enviable position of Mayor of San Antonio.

Whether any of Philadelphia's aspirants for political preferment would be willing to win their laurels under circumstances as adverse as those Mr. Collins has to contend with may be a matter of doubt, though it is certain that politicians here are as self-sacrificing an army as can be found anywhere. Sam Scott, a returned constituent of Mayor Collins, describes the land where His Honor now reigns as its chief functionary as not flowing with milk and honey, but overrun with grey ants, vampire bats, ferocious tigers and crawling scorpions. Besides being drowned with the heavy rains and burned to a crisp with an equatorial sun, Scott says they were attacked by swarms of gray ants, which were evidently intent on eating them, flesh, bone and muscle. As for fighting them, he represents it as simply impossible to drive them off, and their bites, he says, almost sets the victim mad with pain, and leaves a mark resembling the effects of smallpox. Vampire bats are the next enemies catalogued in the list of plagues which afflict Mayor Collins' constituency. These, he says, attack their victims in the night and suck the blood from their veins. Everybody travels with revolvers and knives to protect themselves from the tigers which infest the forests, and when the work of cutting down the brushwood began new enemies introduced themselves in the shape of scorpions, rendering their work exceedingly dangerous.

Among the articles which constitute a savory viand on the tables of these dwellers on the equator are tapirs, monkeys and parrots. "Monkey soup," Scott says, "is a special favorite, and is real good." There is a possibility that Mr. Sam Scott was a little homesick, and from the terrible account which he gives of his experience such a possibility assumes the shape of a strong probability.—*Philadelphia Record.*

* * *

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will be held in the Pine street Methodist church, in Williamsport, Pa, opening promptly at 3 30 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, and continuing throughout Wednesday and Thursday, June 11, 12, and 13, 1878.

A working programme of thoroughly practical questions has been prepared. The questions will be opened by Sabbath School workers in the State, who enjoy well merited national reputations, after which ample time will be given for their discussion by the convention.

The leading railroads throughout the State connecting with and centering at Williamsport have very kindly granted reduced rates of fare, tickets good from June 10 to 12, to start, and good to return until June 18, which will give all who desire, after the adjournment of the convention, an opportunity to extend their trip to Watkin's Glen, the oil regions, or other nearby famous resorts.

Entertainment and railroad information and orders will be furnished all who notify Rev. Thomas E. Clapp, Williamsport, before June 5th.

News and Other Notings.

—It is said that Vice President Wheeler never smiles—he is a stern Wheeler.

—Ben Taylor, a negro citizen of Rosedale, Miss., is the inventor of an improved rotary engine.

—An Indiana girl made $600 raising broomcorn, last year. That is better than raising broomsticks.

—Immense cedar poles are now shipped from Tennessee to Europe for the use of telegraph companies.

—An old colored cook and a white chambermaid eloped from Cincinnati for the purpose of getting married.

—Three children of Joseph Gerock, of North Heidelberg, Berks county, died within three days of diphtheria.

—The first crate of Georgia peaches of this season was shipped at Macon for New York on Saturday. Thirty thousand crates will follow.

—The first new wheat of the season arrived at St. Louis on Monday from near Dallas, Texas. It graded No. 4, and sold at auction at $1.25 per bushel.

—At Johnson, R. I., Sunday afternoon, Martin Head, aged sixteen years, fell dead while running to the home base in a base ball game, having burst a blood vessel.

—The length of the day is set down just now at fourteen hours and nineteen minutes. The longest day this year will be the 21st of next month, when summer begins.

—Henry Walz and Carrie Harton have been held in default of $5,000 bail at Lancaster, charged with producing an abortion which resulted in the death of Walz's wife.

—A dispatch from Calcutta to the London *Times* reports that during a performance in the theatre at Ahmednugger the building caught fire and forty persons were burned to death.

—Henrietta, the youngest daughter of R. H. Dana, Jr., of Cambridge, who was educated at a Paris convent with the present Queen of Spain, is said to have become a Catholic recently.

—A servant girl in Dayton, Ohio, has been pronounced an irresponsible kleptomaniac by a Judge. This case is the first one that has come under our attention in which the victim was poor.

—About half the wheat crop around Trexlertown, Lehigh county, has been destroyed by lice. Several farmers have turned their wheat fields into corn fields. The late frost did much damage.

—D. W. Thompson, of Greenwood, Miss., has married his mother-in-law, a marriage void under the State law. So that the couple have the choice of living apart or of removing to another State.

—Dennis Donnelly, a Mollie Maguire who was to have been hanged at Pottsville on Wednesday, has been respited by the Governor for twenty days, in order to allow him more time to prepare for death.

—The supposed Fenians, who were encamped near North Troy, Vt., have disbanded and departed. Intense excitement prevails across the border in that vicinity, and the Canadian militia have armed and gone into camp.

—It is stated that the lecturess known as "Miss Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun," is the wife of Professor Auffrey, of New York, and the mother of a child. This disclosure will be likely to destroy her sensational business.

—An accident occurred at Old Sidney mines, Halifax, N. S., Tuesday morning, caused by the explosion of gas. Six men have been taken out dead, among them Greenwell, chief overseer. It is thought all are now out of the pit.

—English Catholics are said to be exceedingly desirous that Pope Leo shall quit Rome and go to Jerusalem to permanently reside, but it is not likely he will do any such foolish thing. The prestige of Rome is too great to be abandoned.

—A young man was tried in Loudon county, Va., a few days ago for shooting into a crowd who visited him the night of his marriage as a calathumpian band, thereby killing one of the party, and was sent to the penitentiary for eighteen years.

—O'Brien, the Californian, did not in his will show the usual desire of enormously wealthy men to keep their estate intact. His two sisters receive the largest shares, but seven nieces and nephews get $300,000 apiece, and several charities are liberally endowed.

—Eugene Johnson and Angeline McQuery eloped from Cincinnati. He was 18 years old, and she 16. Their married life lasted just a year. Then Johnson sent his wife back to her parents, bearing a letter announcing his intention to kill himself because she did not love him. He kept his word.

—A growth of human hair, the longest on record, is among the curiosities to be seen at the Paris Exposition. It came from the head of a Norman girl, Merlot by name, who lived with her mother in the extremest poverty. It is seven feet long, of an exquisite golden color, luxuriant, and silky.

—In the trial of the Widow Schaaible's breach-of-promise suit against Mr. Isherman, in St. Genevieve, Mo., her seven-year-old daughter was an important witness. The child had seen and heard some of the courtship, and the defendant had asked her how she would like him for a father.

—The picture of General Hoyt, the republican candidate for governor, as it appears on the ribbon badges worn by his friends at the republican state convention, is being sold in Luzerne county for that of Pat Hester, who was hanged at Bloomsburg in March last. So says the Harrisburg *Patriot.*

—Mr. Edison is equal to the emergency. He has invented an ingenious arrangement of magnets connected with the telephone, which is to be placed over the family cradle. When the baby cries the current, acting upon the magnets, sets in motion a lever, which rocks the cradle briskly until the sounds cease.

—The Presbyterian Assembly, in session at Pittsburg, has decided to set "apart the first complete week in January, 1879, as a week of prayer for the conversion of the world and for greater holiness in the Christain Church, Thursday of said week to be devoted to prayers for schools and colleges, and especially for those who are destitute of religious instruction."

—The jury in the John C. Stroup case, in which defendant was tried at Pittsburg for being an accessory in procuring an abortion on Alice Kernan, whereby the girl lost her life, came to an agreement on Saturday, after being out three-quarters of an hour. They found him guilty of being an accessory before and after the fact. He was remanded to jail to await sentence.

—Rev. M. C. M'Enroe, pastor of the Irish Catholic church at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, recently preached a severe denunciatory sermon against the knights of labor, whom he branded as communists, whether they went under the name of knights of labor or nationalists. The society, he said, was organized by a lazy set of loafers who escaped from France when law and order again prevailed after the communistic outrages of 1870.

—The earthquake in Venezuela, mention of which has been made before, occurred on April 14. The town of Cua, eight leagues from Caracas, was entirely destroyed, as were all the surrounding farms. The river Tuy became heated to such a degree that fishes sought refuge outside the water. Shocks were felt in Caracas, and were the heaviest since 1812. The property in Caracas destroyed was valued at $100,000.

REMOVAL.

WHOLESALE

BOOTS and SHOES.

GILL & BROTHER,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have removed from their former stand, four doors below, to the elegant, large, four-story, well lighted warehouse,

No. 245 Liberty Street,

Corner of 8th St., facing head of Wood, and are now daily receiving goods. Having one of the LARGEST SPRING STOCKS of BOOTS and SHOES IN THE MARKET, which will be sold at bottom prices.

N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Eastern bills duplicated. [4-19.-2m.]

—Edison's phonograph has been on exhibition among the scientists of Paris. When the instrument was placed on the table and vociferated: "The phonograph presents its compliments to the Academy of Science," there was a roar of laughter from the audience, which could with difficulty be persuaded that the sound did not proceed from some concealed ventriloquist.

—A Richford, Vt., dispatch says that the rumor that a band of Fenians were stationed in that vicinity is sensational. News is received that six hundred Irishmen are drilling at Chazy, N. Y., 68 miles from there. Canada people believe there is a movement for an invasion of the Dominion. It is generally believed that the Fenians are making their way into Canada, preparatory to a move on some of the principal points in the province.

—One of the most successful counterfeiting schemes is to issue a small quantity of notes on a certain bank, with the name of the place, president or cashier misspelled. Upon discovery the bank sends warning through the country, pointing out the error. Then the counterfeiters make a second issue with the names spelled correctly, and circulate them boldly, knowing that merchants and storekeepers will look only for the indicated "catch."

—A tramp was roasted to death near Baltimore on Sunday night. Having no lodging place, he sought warmth and shelter at a lime-kiln, and while asleep he was stupefied by the fumes. Strange to say, he and another tramp fell asleep last winter at this same kiln, and the other fellow was burned to death. His companion woke up with a smell of some kind of meat cooking, as he expressed it, and found that a part of his left arm, which hung over the kiln had been roasted. His arm was amputated at a hospital and he started out on the road again, but returned to the same oven for a final roast.

—Willie Tierney and Fred Ackley, lads about 12 years of age, of Goshen, N. Y., just for fun, blackened their faces, and putting on tall plug hats, sauntered into the street where some other children were playing. In this group was Cilly Irving, daughter of Mrs. Lizzie Irving, of Green street, a timid girl of about 9 years. She caught sight of the two boys in masks and, wild with terror, ran screaming into Thurston's bakery. She was partly pacified and then taken to her mother's house, where she died the next day, never having spoken or recovered consciousness from the time she ran screaming into the bakery.

—Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, is deaf, and he has just succeeded in devising a new diaphragm, which, when attached to his ear, will so gather and condense all sound vibrations as to enable him to hear with ease the smallest sounds, even to the dropping of a pin. He intends attaching it to the phonograph so that this instrument can collect all sounds in the same room with it and thus greatly increase its usefulness. He thinks this new apparatus will at once come into general use among deaf people. If this man had lived in the early days in Massachusetts the good people would have suspected him of being in league with the Evil One on account of his "supernatural" power.

—Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the woman who poisoned three husbands and seven children, has just died at the age of fifty in the Connecticut State Prison. Up to the time of the poisoning of her last husband, Mr. Horatio N. Sherman, at Derby, Conn., in 1872, she was regarded as a model wife and mother; but after her conviction she made a confession showing that she had previously murdered nine others of the family. Mrs. Sherman was of medium height, with very black eyes and hair. She passed in prison for a woman of mildness and resignation, but the Warden says he has seen her eyes flash with a glare like that of a wildcat, seeming to him a person gifted with an extraordinary power of self-control.

—Mrs. Maud Giles, a choir singer in St. Mary's Catholic church, in Jersey City, recently accomplished the novel undertaking of singing uninterruptedly for three hours. She sang in five languages. Nobody has ever sung for three hours without stopping before. Mrs. Giles undertook the task in order to illustrate the ease with which one may sing when employing methods of vocalization in which she has been educated. She is the step daughter of the late Mr. Bellew, the English elocutionist, who several years ago gave a series of readings in this country, and he taught her how to economize her forces and employ her voice so as to experience the least fatigue possible. The exhibition was only a rehearsal, Mrs. Giles proposing to repeat her performance publicly on the 30th of this month.

—A very heavy wind and rain storm passed over the northwestern part of St. Louis and suburbs Saturday afternoon, doing great damage and more or less injury to eight or ten persons, but killing none. The storm came from southwest, striking ground first in the western suburbs, thence passing northeast over the fair grounds to Lowell, situated at the northern extremity of the city. The wind attained a velocity of sixty miles an hour and in its course took roofs off or otherwise damaged upward of one hundred houses. Trees, shrubbery, etc., and fences and small outbuildings were torn up and scattered in all directions. The loss cannot be estimated, but it will probably reach many thousands of dollars—perhaps $50,000. The rain in the track of the wind was very heavy. In the more thickly settled parts of the city there was heavy rain but little wind, and no damage worthy of mention.

—An old row boat floated down the Mississippi river with a human skeleton in it. A negro fisherman discovered the weather-beaten craft and its cargo of bleached bones—those of Julie Leblanc, who disappeared from home in Jefferson county, Mo., six years ago. Julie had many lovers, being very pretty and vivacious. Some of them may have been attracted, too by the fact that her father, Francois Leblanc, had held some title of nobility in France. One evening she dressed for a party in the neighborhood, and went into the garden to get flowers for her hair. She did not return, and her parents supposed that she had gone to the party, but in the morning her continued absence alarmed them. She had not been at the social gathering. The woods for miles around were thoroughly searched, and footprints of a man and a girl were found leading to a creek where a boat had been kept. The boat was gone. One of her lovers was missing, also, and another went away soon afterward. These two young men had been rivals for her favor. No trace of them has ever been discovered. The finding of her skeleton indicates that she was murdered. A conjecture is that the two lovers fought over her, and that she and one of them were killed by the young man who disappeared after the tragedy.

A MOWER, SELF STYLED MORROW, WHO SHOULD BE A REAPER OF SORROW.—The ubiquitous scribes of the Chicago *Tribune* have been investigating the recent [illegible] doings of a man named Mower, a former prominent citizen of Bedford, Pa., from whence he found it conducive to his personal liberty to make his exit about a year ago, owing to various forgeries alleged to have been committed by him. Following are the details of the story told by the *Tribune*, which, if true, they reflect anything but credit on the individual in question:

> Some very disgraceful facts concerning [illegible] Selby Mower, a former prominent citizen of Bedford, have come to light. Several years ago he was married by Father Lawler, a Catholic priest of Laporte, Indiana, to a lady who was born and grew in Bedford town. They resided for a time at Fort Wayne, where he held the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad under General Superintendent Graham. Last January she removed to Danville, Illinois, and her husband went to Chicago he having obtained a situation there as road master on the Chicago railroad. Mower promised his wife that he would soon send for her, but during several visits which he paid to Danville he put her off, with the allegation that he did not have things properly arranged yet for the removal. Latterly he abandoned her altogether, and she has been in very destitute circumstances. She is in the last stage of consumption. Last week she had several severe hemorrhages, and it is not likely she will live very long. There was one child in the family, but it is dead.
>
> The foregoing is the condensed first chapter of the story. The second one reads that on the 5th of December last a large, fine looking man, aged about forty years, applied at the county clerk's office in Chicago for a marriage license, and he gave the name of Samuel H. Morrow. On the following day he was married by Rev. Joseph Roles, Catholic priest, to Mary A. Murphy, a young lady of good character, who had been living out as a domestic. The *Tribune* reporter stumbled on the record, and for some reason he came to the conclusion that Morrow and Mower were one and the same person. Then he interviewed the suspected individual, and after somewhat of a stormy scene the much married man acknowledged his guilt. The same evening he took his departure for parts unknown. The misery that has been brought to the dying wife, as well as the woman whom he has deceived no pen can describe. He is a heartless wretch, and the Bedford *Inquirer* gives him a send off by saying he is thoroughly versed in etiquette; well read in history, law and literature; of commanding form and fascinating demeanor. With a flow of language and volubility of wit and humor, he, with the brazenness of the devil, forced himself into the upper society, church and State, in Bedford, and deftly adapted himself as occasion required to the descending grades down to the base. He was at home everywhere.

O. McCLINTOCK & CO.

A LARGE LINE of EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS at 90c.
A LARGE LINE of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at 85c.
A LARGE LINE of BODY BRUSSELS at $1.50.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS

33 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

UP! UP! UP!
IN THE NUMBER.
DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!
IN THE PRICE.
THE MODEL
GROCERY STORE OF ALTOONA
HAS BEEN REMOVED
From 1323 to 1324 ELEVENTH Avenue,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE FORMER LOCATION,

Where the undersigned may be found at all times fully supplied with a better variety of FRESH GROCERIES than has ever before been offered for sale in the city. Expenses having been reduced by my removal, I am enabled to sell my goods at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER—in fact so low that I defy any man in the business to undersell me.

Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same, especially from my numerous friends in Cambria county, I respectfully invite everybody to give me a call and examine my goods and prices before buying elsewhere.

P. F. O'NEILL,
April 12, 1878. Model Grocery, Altoona, Pa.

OWNERS OF HORSES

Are hereby informed that the undersigned having leased the "SHIELDS" HOTEL Stables—formerly "Red Lion" Boarding and Sales Stables—and known as TRIMBLE'S STABLES, Pittsburgh, have ample capacity for stabling 100 Horses, and will take 30 or 40 Horses to board at reasonable rates by the week. Horses day board, 25c.; night board, 40c. The stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been engaged, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sales stables.

JOHN BOYD,
A. J. MONTGOMERY.

*This Hotel is now conducted by Mr. [illegible] Stahlman, in first rate style—good [illegible] table, courteous treatment and low prices.

April 26 1878.-3m.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED to sell Dr. Chase's Recipes, or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. [4-5-3m.]

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - MAY 24, 1878

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Two hundred mechanics and laborers have left Huntingdon county for Kansas.

—Another frost Wednesday night, but not severe enough to do any perceptible damage.

—The Republican primary elections will take place in Blair county on to-morrow week.

—Rumor has it that the Turner murder case, recently tried in Clearfield, will be re-tried at Hollidaysburg.

—The annual whitewashing—not in Congress, but along the line of the Pa. R. R.—has been commenced in Altoona.

—The lightning flashed, the thunder crashed, and rain in torrents dashed—to mother earth on Monday night last.

—Every election district in the county except Tunnelhill borough was represented at the Republican county convention last Monday.

—Kindness, if nothing stronger, should induce any one to use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for the relief of the disease of babyhood. Price 25 cents.

—Waterman the Republicans have nominated for Register and Recorder! Of course he'll have to take the water next November, cold and all as it will be.

—The Democratic State convention may be more Dill than dilatory, but at present writing (2½ p. m. Thursday) it looks as if it was nip and tuck between them.

—A horse at McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, has a perfectly formed moustache on its upper lip, the hair whereof measures nearly two inches.

—J. B. McKenzie, the young Cambrian who was recently injured at M'Garvey's station, Pa. R. R. has sufficiently recovered to return to his home in this county.

—The Republicans of this county have put two K's on their ticket for Assembly—Kennedy and Kratzer—but it isn't be-K's they have any hopes of electing them.

—If you have a wagon, plow, harrow, or anything else that needs painting, now is your time to buy the best paint in the world, ready for use, at the cheap cash store of A. A. Barker & Son.

—Edward Stoner, a colored porter at the American House, Hollidaysburg, is minus about twenty dollars in cash, all the money he had, which was stolen from a satchel in his room one day last week.

—The name of Hon. John Cresswell, of Hollidaysburg, is suggested by the *Standard* in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congress. Cress—well, the party might go further and fare worse.

—Daniel Kypher, of Sinking Valley, Blair county, is not a sypher as a shearer of sheep, if it be true, as stated, that he can get away with the wool of from thirty-five to forty of the frisky quadrupeds in a single day.

—John B. Dougherty, of this place, left at our office the other day a small section of a potato which he had cut for seed and in the heart of which there is imbedded a fully developed hazel-nut. How it got there is the mystery.

—Farmers and others can do their own painting by using Chemical Paint, ready mixed for use. A. A. Barker & Sons are agents for the sale of this paint. Call at their stores in Ebensburg and Carrolltown and see samples.

—The Republicans may congratulate themselves on having secured a very respectable county ticket, though a very respectable majority of the voters will give nearly all of them an opportunity to remain at home and attend to their own affairs.

—There was somewhat of a hail storm over in Blair county on Monday night last. A field of wheat owned by Col. John Campbell, situated between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, was sadly demoralized and forty-eight panes of glass in Mr. Campbell's house were broken.

—The Wm. M. Lloyd bankruptcy case, which was set down for trial on the 16th inst., was continued until the day following, and eventually postponed until June term of the U. S. District Court at Williamsport, which commences on the fourth Monday of said month.

—John Devine, who seems to belie his name, was arrested in Cambria borough on Saturday last and fined for beating a woman residing in that place, but as he was either unable or unwilling to "sock up," he was brought to jail here the same night, and will probably have to board it out.

—During the severe storm on Monday night last the lightning struck the stable of Mr. Joseph Itel in the village of Munster, and after breaking off one of the rafters darted out and paid its compliments to a valuable cow belonging to that gentleman, which it transmogrified into beef in very short order.

—When the chairman of the Republican county convention ran against a Hill in calling the roll of delegates—the name of John A. Hill, of Lower Yoder, being the last on the list—he had to stop; but when the nominees of said convention attempt to run against the candidates on the Democratic ticket they'll have to "stopper."

—A meeting was held at New Florence, Westmoreland county, on last Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the practicability of slackwater navigation on the Conemaugh river. Several speeches were made and resolutions adopted calling upon Congress to pass an appropriation for the improvement of said river.

—The address of Col. A. K. M'Clure, the veteran editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, before the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, will be delivered at Cresson on Wednesday afternoon, June 19th. The subject chosen has been extended to embrace the power and duty of the public press as an educator of the masses and conservator of the morals of the people.

—Ebensburg society has just gained an acquisition in the person of Mr. Edward Flick, son of John Flick, Esq., of Carrolltown, who has commenced the study of the law in the office of A. V. Barker, Esq. Mr. Flick is a worthy and intelligent young man, and we have no doubt he will succeed in mastering all the quips, quirks and quiddities of legal lore.

—A hen at Tipton, Blair county, after having perched herself on the limb of a tree nearly every day during the past four weeks and dropped an egg to the ground beneath, has undertaken to hatch them out from the same eminence, where she can now be seen complacently sitting all day long, except when hunger prompts her to seek food for her own sustenance.

—Now that the Republicans of this Congressional district are fully determined to trot out their big Campbell for free exhibition during the campaign, wouldn't it be a good idea for the Democrats to capture a Baer over in Somerset county and start a better, if not a bigger, show of their own?—that is, a better show for winning a victory at the coming election.

—A young man named John Edward [illegible]ate, who skipped out of Johnstown about [illegible]ee months ago to avoid being arrested on [illegible] charge of seduction preferred by a young [illegible] residing in Upper Prospect, was nabbed [illegible] Uniontown and brought back on Saturday [illegible] answer the indictment pending [illegible] him. He succeeded in securing bail [illegible] appearance at Court.

—[illegible] should fail to attend the lecture [illegible] F. X. M'Carthy at the Catholic [illegible] this place on next Thursday evening. The subject is an interesting and instructive one, and the Rev. lecturer knows [illegible]ll how to handle it. No admission [illegible] be charged, though a collection will [illegible] up to which any one may or may [illegible] contribute, just as the spirit moves [illegible]

—The pretty and poetical ceremony of [illegible] the statue of the Blessed Virgin [illegible] take place at the Church of the Holy [illegible] on next Sunday evening. A dozen [illegible] more of little girls and boys appropriately [illegible] and bearing handsome floral offerings to the Queen of May, will take part in the ceremony and recite couplets of poetry appropriate to the character assumed by each in the delightful and impressive little drama.

—Many a lady, whose complexion would be otherwise simply perfect, has some slight and almost unnoticed derangement of the blood that mars it a little. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture is the remedy for the complexion.

—It is against the rules of all well regulated "print shops" to publish anonymous communications of any kind. Our Cresson correspondent, "H," will understand what this means, and he may as well understand also that newspaper puffs are part of our stock in trade, and any one who wants to get a send off of that kind should not forget that one good turn deserves another.

—At Greensburg, on Friday, John C. Fox was tried on the charge of incendiarism, in burning his brother Levi's barn, near New Stanton, Westmoreland county, and acquitted, the prosecutor being assessed for the costs. A feud had existed between the brothers for a long time over the disposition of their father's property, and it was alleged that the barn burning was the result of jealousy.

—The Republicans have nominated a Waterman for Register and Recorder, and it remains to be seen whether he is going to be wrecked on a Democratic Lake, or whether Luckett, Langbein, Lynch, or some other L-igible candidate, not forgetting McMonagle, is destined to sail away from him in the good old Democratic ship which has so long rode triumphant over all the waves of opposition in "Little Cambria."

—To Mr. Timothy Davis, of Altoona, Chairman of Reception Committee, our thanks are due for complimentary tickets for self and lady to the installation of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Pennsylvania, which is to take place at the Opera House in that city on Thursday afternoon, May 30th, and also for cards of admission to a Reception and Promenade Concert, which is to be held at the same place on the evening of that day.

—Mr. J. H. Fullmer, a son of Mr. Christian Fullmer, a former citizen of Carroll township, paid a brief visit to the scenes of his childhood here and hereabouts the latter part of last week, and like a sensible man as he is subscribed for the FREEMAN and paid one year in advance. Mr. Fullmer, *fils*, is a resident of Oil City, where he is engaged in the stationery business and is, as we are glad to learn, doing a prosperous business even in these hard times.

—Col. John Woods, for many years a prominent and respected citizen of Altoona, and at one time a hotel keeper at Gallitzin, this county, has been forced through poverty and bodily affliction to take up his abode in the Blair county poor house. The Colonel was always generous to a fault, never refusing and often seeking to aid the poor and unfortunate, and the *Standard* is right in saying that it is not creditable to the people of Altoona that he should be thus obliged to end his days.

—Among the many friends we had the pleasure of greeting on Monday last none were more welcome than J. D. Hicks, Esq., of Tyrone, and H. H. Herr and Jas. Flanagan, Esqs., of Altoona, three young but progressive and prosperous members of the Blair county bar. All three, regardless of politics, take a lively interest in the welfare of McPike as a candidate for County Treasurer, but unfortunately for us, like hundreds of others in the same county, they don't have a say in the matter.

—Next week Mr. S. Teitelbaum, of Carrolltown, will be afforded an opportunity through our columns to spread himself promiscuously on the subject of cheap goods and plenty of them, and in the meantime we have no hesitation in commending him to the patronage of all our readers in that locality, as we know from experience that his goods are without blemish and his prices so low that no one can undersell him, while very few pretend even to compete with him in that particular. Give him a trial.

—So long as the horses stood still Mr. Isaac Crawford had no trouble in maintaining an upright position on a load of hay which was about to be brought, on Monday morning last, from his farm in Cambria township to his home in this place, but as soon as the team started he started too in the wrong direction, and falling to the ground received an ugly cut in the head and had one of his shoulders badly bruised. His injuries, though painful, were not very serious, and we are glad to see that he is able to be about again.

—The dwelling house of Mr. David Davis, in Cambria township, between this place and Wilmore, caught fire about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, and was totally destroyed, though everything, or nearly everything, the house contained was got out in safety. The loss we have not heard estimated, but from what we learned it cannot be less than $1,000, which we believe is nearly all provided for by a policy in the Cambria Mutual Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a stray spark from the kitchen flue.

—There's no one of course about Gallitzin or Tunnelhill who is not aware by this time of the fact that that worthy disciple of Crispin, Mr. Michael Britner, is carrying on the boot and shoe business in the former place, but nevertheless it will do Mike no harm to say that he is not only a clever gentleman and a worthy citizen, but an honest, industrious and competent mechanic, whose work can be always relied on and whose prices are invariably the lowest. We wish Mike all the custom he deserves, and if he gets it he will never be without plenty of work.

—Mr. Patrick Connery, of Munster township, a gentleman whom no one knew but to esteem for his honesty, integrity and purity of character, died on Friday last, after having attained the remarkable age of 85 years, or upward. Mr. Connery was among the early settlers in Cambria county, and we are only sorry that some one acquainted with his history has not furnished us with a sketch of his long and eventful life, which he passed in the love and fear of God and in doing unto others as he would have others do unto him. The deceased was the father of Rev. H. P. Connery and an uncle of John G. Lake, Esq., of this place. May his soul rest in peace.

—To-morrow (Saturday) is to be a grand gala day at Wilmore, the ladies connected with St. Bartholomew's church having resolved to inaugurate the pleasant pic-nic pastime thus early in the season with a delightful May party in a fine grove near that place. Knowing as we do from former experience that nothing will be left undone to insure the best of enjoyment to all participants, we cannot too earnestly commend this praiseworthy enterprise of the kind ladies of Wilmore and vicinity to the liberal encouragement of all who delight in such festivities. Office-seekers need scarcely be invited to attend, though none will be more welcome, as they will surely take advantage of so propitious an occasion to get in their work.

—A constable from this county went to Hollidaysburg on Tuesday last and sought with the aid of a Gaysport official to arrest a couple of Philadelphia salesmen who were charged with running into and overturning a wagon on the road between this place and Carrolltown, thereby breaking the vehicle and badly injuring an old man who occupied a seat therein. The accused were about to leave for Bedford when the minions of the law confronted them, and after unbosoming themselves of their version of the story, which put the blame on the other parties, they offered to return to Ebensburg if the constable would guarantee them remuneration for lost time. Then, without waiting for an answer, they put the whip to their impatient steeds and were off for Bedford, the two officers meantime gazing at each other in silent astonishment.

—A couple of citizens of this place set a few outlines in one of the dams near town the other night, but failing to find any "catties" on the hooks next morning, one of the parties took the outlines home and without removing the baits threw them into the woodshed, where a cat with more fur than fins was foolish enough to bite at one of the baits and got the hook fastened in her mouth. Not relishing the entangling alliance pussy started for the stable, but before she reached there another of the hooks scraped acquaintance with a paper flour bag, which tabby in her flight took with her. Entering the stable a horse in one of the stalls became terribly frightened at the strange apparition, and in his frantic efforts to escape its presence fell and became fastened in such a way that a portion of the stall had to be torn away before he could be released. Meantime pussy took refuge under the house, where she was finally captured and speedily relieved of the unpleasant incumbrance.

—Ebensburg has brought forth another candidate for office in the person of Mr. Vallie Luttringer, of the East Ward, who has requested us to announce his name as an aspirant for the office of County Commissioner, subject to Democratic rules. Vallie is a clever fellow and has as much right to go up head if he can as anybody else. With one aspirant for Assembly, John Fenlon, Esq., one for Register and Recorder, John G. Lake, Esq., three for County Treasurer, Messrs. John A. Kennedy, Jas. A. Shoemaker, and the writer hereof, and four for Commissioner, Messrs. J. D. Parrish, the present incumbent, George Gurley, Joseph A. Skelly and Vallie Luttringer, it looks as if our town intended to put in her best licks at the coming convention.

—The Mountaineers of this place went to Loretto on Saturday last to play a game of base ball with a club composed of a number of students at St. Francis' College, and returned in the evening with victory, so to speak, perching upon their banners, having succeeded in getting away with their adversaries quite effectually, the score standing 30 for the Mountaineers, 11 of which were made on the first inning, to 7 for the College club. Our boys were much pleased, not only with the honors won, but with the kind treatment they received from all concerned, and especially from the good Brothers in charge of the College, who furnished them and all who accompanied them with a bountiful repast and did everything else to make their visit pleasant and agreeable—for all which they desire us to return their sincere thanks to the faculty in particular and to the students in general.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* says that the Commissioners are about to put iron bars over the heater registers in our county jail and also intend to employ a watchman every night until Court convenes, in order to prevent any further attempts at escape on part of the prisoners; but as the Commissioners declare that they have no thought of doing anything of the kind, it looks as if the *Tribune* had, as usual, been drawing upon its imagination. All the Commissioners have done or intend to do is to replace the heavy iron door and frame, weighing nearly a ton, between the cellar proper and the basement under the main building, and to put on heavy locks and otherwise secure the windows through which light, air, coal and wood are introduced into the cellar. By this means they not only hope but are confident of preventing the exit of any prisoner who may attempt to escape in that direction, though the only way to keep desperate characters from cutting through the walls is to line a few of the cells with boiler iron and put a sheathing of heavy plank over that.

—The President of the Republican county convention, C. T. Roberts, Esq., informed the delegates in his opening address that they were "a fine looking body of men." He ought first to have told them that as he was a fine looking man himself, and everybody knew it, he was a competent judge of fine looks in other men. He also said, did this fine looking presiding officer, admiring the Republican beauties before him, that "there would be a striking contrast between the gentlemen making up *this* convention and the delegates who would assemble in the same room about two weeks hence to nominate candidates on the Democratic side." Mr. R. had a right, perhaps, to indulge in this sort of laudation, especially as the delegates who were listening to him were the representatives of a party which modestly claims to possess "all the morality and decency" of the country. We advise all *common* looking Republicans, and especially all decidedly *ugly* ones, not hereafter to approach a county convention as delegates lest they may be told, in accordance with the new standard set up, that they "ain't *good looking* and can't come in." One thing is certain and that is that, with only two exceptions, the candidates who were nominated by such "a fine looking body of men" will look *fine* enough themselves *on the morning after the November election* to crawl through a medium sized knot-hole.

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BUGTOWN AGAINST THE WORLD.—For pure cussedness the hamlet known as Bugtown, in Susquehanna township, can knock the props from under any other locality of like dimensions in Christendom, or out of it either, for that matter. As an exemplification of this fact, which has been exemplified many a time before by similar and not unfrequently by more heinous offenses, we note a couple of larceny cases of recent occurrence.

Not many days ago a man named Kline, a resident of the classic region referred to, took it into his head to have a log rolling, and in order to provide for the gastronomical wants of the neighbors who were to assist him on the occasion, he killed a fat hog and labored incessantly until a late hour of the night in making sausages and otherwise disposing of the carcass. This done, he retired to bed, from which he arose next morning to find that all his pork and sausages had been stolen during the night, and as a consequence he was obliged to kill a sheep to provide meat enough for the breakfast.

Another case in point: A certain other citizen of the locality named recently lost a considerable quantity of honey, and suspecting that one or two parties engaged in the huckstering business had gobbled it up, he went to where he knew they were in the habit of loading their wagon, and concealing himself near by he watched to see if his missing honey was to form part of the load. How he succeeded in this undertaking we failed to learn, but it is related as an actual fact that while he was so employed some of the suspected parties went to his farm and caught and killed a fine "wether," which was subsequently put on the wagon and with the other produce taken to Altoona and sold. How is that for unadulterated thievery?

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SIGNS.—People who still adhere to the look-at-your-tongue-and-feel-of-your-pulse doctor sometimes express not a little curiosity in regard to Dr. R. V. Pierce's original method of distinguishing all forms of chronic disease without personal consultation. Some even suppose that he accomplishes this through clairvoyance, or some other species of professional jugglery. All this is utterly false. He claims to determine disease by the rational methods of science only. Says Comley, in his Biographical Encyclopedia of New York State, speaking of this distinguished physician: "He perceives that in each of the natural sciences the investigator proceeds according to a *system of signs*. The geologist in his cabinet accurately determines and describes the cleft of rock, which he has never seen, from the minute specimen on his table. And the chemist in his laboratory notes the constituents of the sun with the same precision that he analyzes a crystal of rock salt. The analogous system developed by Dr. Pierce in Medical Science is worthy of his genius, and has made his name justly celebrated." For a full explanation of this ingenious system of diagnosis, see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

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ENJOY LIFE.—What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Try it. For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg.

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If this should be read by any one suffering from gravel, inflammation of the kidneys, or pain in the back or side, we would recommend them to use E. K. Thompson's Barosma, or Buchu, Back-ache, Liver and Kidney Cure, which will in all cases afford speedy relief and effect a cure. Prepared by E. K. Thompson, Titusville, Pa. Price, $1.00 per bottle. **For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg.**

Local Correspondence.

St. Nicholas, May 17, 1878.

EDITOR FREEMAN—Will you please to publish the following statement of facts in regard to the story given in your issue of May 3d and headed "Two Sisters Die Very Suddenly—A Remarkable Coincidence"?—your informant, as I am prepared to show, having been very much mistaken as to the facts in the case. Here is a true version of the affair, which was unattended by anything partaking of the supernatural: Mrs. Springer, wife of Mr. Peter Springer, of this (Barr) township, died rather unexpectedly, though not suddenly, on Easter Sunday, April 21st, between 7 and 8 o'clock, p. m. The deceased had suffered for many years with what the physicians pronounced consumption, and on the 18th of last month became so bad that she could not leave the house, to which she was confined from that time until the moment of her death, which sad event took place in the presence of her husband, who was at the bedside when the dread summons came. It is true, however, that she slept from 5 o'clock, p. m., until her soul took its flight. On Wednesday morning following, April 24th, the remains were laid in state in the middle aisle of St. Nicholas' church, and at 9 o'clock a Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of her soul. It was during these ceremonies that the startling incident you relate, and which, if true, would certainly border on the confines of the supernatural, is said to have taken place. The story as you heard and published it was that two loud raps were heard in rapid succession at the right hand side of the altar, while the simple truth is that the day being warm the windows on the gallery were hoisted and left without any support, and it so happened that one of the windows dropped just as the choir was singing the "Dies iræ" and another came down during the elevation of the sacred host, which was about fifteen minutes after the first window had fallen. If any person can accept this as an incident which may be said to border on the confines of the supernatural, they are at liberty to do so, but for my part I can see nothing in it but what seems to have been quite natural and commonplace.

And now as to the other feature of the "remarkable coincidence," so called. Sister Gervasia (Mary Springer), of the Order of St. Francis, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, April 24th. She was a daughter of Mr. Peter Springer and Mrs. Springer, deceased. She had been ill with typhoid fever for three weeks before her death and therefore could not be said to have died very suddenly. Nor was there anything else at all remarkable about her death, if we except the fact that she died on the same day, or rather during the night of the same day, on which the mortal remains of her deceased mother were consigned to the tomb. This and nothing more. May both rest in peace!

Truly your friend,
VALENTINE LOBMAYER, O. S. B.,
Pastor of St. Nicholas.

CARROLLTOWN, May 21, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—Your correspondent has not been able to discover anything of late that is worthy of note except the "new departure" of our young friend, John Schroth, in the confectionery and cigar business, his location being opposite the well known hotel kept by his father, Mr. Lawrence Schroth. In the venture our very worthy young barber has, we believe, taken a hand, and the business room of the firm is immediately in front of the tonsorial department. As both young gentlemen are well known and well liked it is fair to presume that they will receive a goodly share of patronage.

In the political way, R. L. George, Esq., of Lilly's station, paid a brief visit a few days ago to Carrolltown and parts adjacent, looking after his interests as an aspirant for legislative honors on the Democratic ticket, and it is only truth to say that by his courteous and gentlemanly conduct he succeeded in making many warm friends here and hereabouts. SUB.

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A WELL CONCERTED PLAN TO BREAK JAIL.—It was fortunate in one respect at least that the train on our Branch road, owing to a freight wreck at Bennington, did not reach this place until after midnight Saturday, but much more fortunate that Sheriff Ryan had a prisoner with him on that occasion, as it was owing to both these circumstances, and especially to the latter, that a nearly successful attempt to break jail was discovered in time to prevent the well arranged scheme from being successfully carried out. The parties engaged in this bold strike for liberty were seven in number, whose names and the crimes with which they stand charged are as follows: Charles Boucher, attempted rape; Amos Clark and Charles Fiscus, horse stealing; Lemon Broderick, attempted rape; Samuel Wagner, forgery; Aug. Ashcraft, held as an important witness against his sister, Mrs. Bealls, and also for contempt of Court; Andrew Allen, adultery. Of this number, Wagner and Ashcraft, who occupied one of the cells together, had succeeded in cutting a large hole through the wall into the corridor, while the work in the two cells occupied by Boucher and by Clark and Fiscus, respectively, had so far progressed as to leave only one layer of brick to be disposed of when the discovery was made. Still another cell, of which Broderick and Allen were the inmates, had been tampered with, but only to the extent of marking out the size of the hole which they designed to cut through the wall into the corridor. The implements used in the work were knives, pokers, and pieces of water pipe, the pokers, two in number, being probably smuggled into the cell of Fiscus and Clark by the wives of said parties, who visited them a few days before. Once in the corridor, into which Wagner had already made his way, but wisely concluded to crawl back upon hearing the approach of the Sheriff and his party, the prisoners in all probability intended to go down through one of the heating registers and from thence make their way into the yard, the wall of which in that event they hoped to succeed in scaling with the aid of a clothes line and other appliances. All this was no doubt the plan projected, but when the turnkey, Mr. James Corcoran, was in the act of putting the newly arrived prisoner in the cell with Boucher, who pretended to be fast asleep, he noticed some mortar underneath the outside door of the cell, which had been pushed back far enough to conceal the hole in the wall. Without intimating in any way that he was aware of what had been going on, Mr. Corcoran sought the Sheriff, who in the meantime had gone to his own room, and making known his discovery, a thorough search was instituted and the fact revealed that three other cells had to a greater or less extent been tampered with. The several prisoners engaged in the attempt were at once put into separate cells in the upper tier, where they will be kept under severer discipline until the coming Court disposes of their respective cases.

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REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The delegates representing the Republican voters of this county met at the Court House on Monday last and went through the empty form of nominating a county ticket. Gen. Jacob M. Campbell, the present member of Congress from this district, was endorsed for renomination by a vote of 85 in his favor to 45 for John C. Martin, Esq., of Portage, in this county. It would have been strange indeed if Gen. Campbell, after having acquired the enviable distinction of wresting from Mr. Hayes a revocation of his celebrated order forbidding postmasters and other office-holders from contributing to a campaign fund, had been shorn of his newly acquired honors by his own county and his future usefulness at Washington in bulldozing Hayes suddenly brought to a close. Alex. Kennedy, of Johnstown, and D. M. Kratzer, of Clearfield township, were nominated for Assembly; I. W. Waterman, of Franklin borough, for Register and Recorder, and Geo. J. Myers, of Gallitzin township, for County Treasurer. The nomination for County Commissioner being equivalent to an election, required four ballots to dispose of, and was won by Capt. S. W. Davis, of this place. Richard Elder, of Gallitzin township, was then nominated for Poor House Director, and Geo. B. Stineman, of Croyle township, for County Auditor, after which our townsman, F. H. Barker, was appointed Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year. The convention throughout was a remarkably dull and uninteresting affair, and seemed to have been entirely under the control of a few Johnstown and Ebensburg politicians. We miss from the ticket the familiar name of that veteran Republican candidate, James Cunningham, of Carroll township, without which, it seem to us, no Republican ticket in this county can claim to be perfect.

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RUPTURE WANTED.—I want every ruptured man or woman, it makes no difference in what part of the body the rupture is situated, to send me a three cent postage stamp, and I will tell them what they should do and how to get relief or a cure. I have applied trusses and treated rupture for a period of over forty years, and have no doubt whatever that I can give relief in every case and when a cure is possible I can effect a cure. If those afflicted can make it suit to come and see me it is always best, but if they cannot do this conveniently they should write to me. The fault in most cases of rupture is in improperly applied trusses. Every day's experience makes this more plain to me, and I am sure that my experience justifies me in promising better terms and a more complete retention of the rupture than can be obtained anywhere else in the United States. Visits at a distance made when required. Address,

DR. KEYSER, 240 Penn Avenue,
Opposite Christ's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.
(Cut this out for reference.)

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—The Legislature adjourns to-day. Let the Lord be praised.

Another Letter about Kansas.

WILMORE, May 20, 1878.

EDITOR FREEMAN—Dear Sir: After thanks to you for your kindness in publishing my previous communications, I beg leave to assure you that if you give place in your columns to this one I will not trouble you again for some time to come. I sent several letters to other papers in the county, but I suppose the editors thought they were unworthy of publication in their model journals.

I left Girard, Kansas, on Monday last and arrived at Fort Scott on the day following. From thence I came east, reaching my old home in this place on Thursday. During my return trip I was much surprised to note the difference in the climate of the various States through which I passed. For instance, when I started the weather was a little cool and we had some rain on Sunday night and also on Monday, while vegetation of all kind looked very promising and quite a number of the wheat fields were beginning to turn yellow and would soon be ready for the reaper. When we reached Kansas City the change in the temperature was very apparent, and I was not surprised to learn that they had been having a very heavy frost up on the Kansas Pacific and throughout the northern and western portions of the State. True it was not half so severe in Kansas as it had been in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, in all of which States corn, potatoes and all vegetation of a tender nature was to a great extent killed, while in some localities it was feared by the farmers that the wheat and rye had suffered severely. This I hope, however, may not prove to be the case.

The lesson taught by this unpleasant experience is nevertheless worthy of the consideration of all who contemplate emigrating to the west, as it should prompt them to go where they will not be subject to such drawbacks, and where, after having planted their crops and seeing them come up [illegible], they may entertain a well-grounded [illegible] they will not be cut down in a night. But, methinks, I hear some one ask, how about the grasshopper? [illegible] to tell you as [illegible] what does he do? Well I will [illegible] at certain stated periods I can. He comes along [illegible] from four to ten years, say at intervals ranging [illegible] correct he takes his strip of a [illegible] if my information [illegible] width and makes a clean sweep of everything, a few miles this way. Thereupon the farmer puts in another crop and gets as good and perhaps a better yield than the first one would have been, owing to the fact that the season in Kansas gives ample time for corn and all kinds of spring crops to mature, while here in the eastern States the entire crops are destroyed in a single night and not a word of disparagement is uttered about Pennsylvania, Ohio, or any other State in the same category. Besides that, the people in the same [illegible] they do lose their entire crops, in Kansas, if [illegible] talk next morning about starving. I begin to [illegible] other doubt we do not ask for help, says another, don't, but you only wait until Kansas [illegible] you settled as long as Pennsylvania has been [illegible] of that State will not ask for help [illegible] people think, too, that part of what was [illegible] for. I [illegible] some parties out there was not needed [illegible] been informed that there was plenty [illegible] other grain in the State at the time [illegible] is more to the purpose now, I can say what [illegible] that the people live as well in Kansas [illegible] in any other State in the Union [illegible] counties of Bourbon, Crawford and [illegible] where the Mo. River, Fort Scott and [illegible] Co. has abundance of land for sale on liberal terms, any one who has a little [illegible] and is willing to work can soon secure [illegible] a good home in one of the best climates to [illegible] anywhere. But, as I said in one of my [illegible] letters, men must not come here in hope[illegible] getting rich without work of some kind. The Company has lands located all along [illegible] that it is offering at from two to ten [illegible] from four to ten years' time, at seven [illegible] interest, and if a man has money enough [illegible] the little down he has to pay and put up a [illegible] and make a start on his land, and work [illegible] has to do in Pennsylvania, he will not only [illegible] his first land paid for in short order, but will [illegible] ten years' time have two or three farms paid for besides. Besides all this, we are not asking [illegible] to go out into the wilderness to get your home, but to come right into a place where you have the advantages any country can afford. Here [illegible] have good society, and in all my travels over [illegible] region I failed to find any land on our list [illegible] is more than two miles from a school house, [illegible] any from which you cannot discern a neighbor's house without the aid of a telescope. The Company has also for sale some of the best mineral lands in the State, and at very low rates—low enough, indeed, to be really surprising. I have some of the mineral with me, and can show lead and coal as good in quality as any State in the Union can produce.

Yours, respectfully, P. M. WOLFSLAGLE.

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Letter from Michigan.

GOWAN, Mich., May 18, 1878.

DEAR FREEMAN—Presuming that a few lines from the pine woods of Michigan will interest some at least of your readers, I have concluded to give you a few facts in regard to the great amount of lumber that is being shipped daily over the railroads of this State. On our own road, the Detroit, Lansing and Northern route, immense quantities of lumber are carried to the eastern cities, from whence a great deal of it finds its way to Europe. One would suppose that in a few years all the timber in this section would be used up, but as the mills cut out the timber along this line they are moved further north, so that the stream of lumber flooding the eastern markets does not diminish, while at the same time the improvements in machinery used here in the manufacture of lumber, as well as the great reduction in the wages of employes, enables our operators to undersell your Pennsylvania lumbermen and still have a handsome profit left. We have circular saw mills here that make on an average from forty to sixty thousand feet per day. That will sound mighty big to Cambria county lumbermen, but a visit to the Trafan Mills, for instance, will convince any one of the truth of this statement. Then again the advantages operators here have in stocking their mills are to be considered in the count. They have neither mountains, hills or rocks to contend with, but instead a light rolling surface, with here and there a lake or swamp, varied by some very good farm land in the midst of the timber.

The great stumbling block in the way of emigration to this State is the unhealthiness of the climate, chills and fever being the ailment to which all who come here must sooner or later make up their minds to submit.

Most of the settlers in this county (Montcalm) are Danes and York State Yankees, and it is only occasionally that I come across a Pennsylvanian. The well known firm of Hileman & Hesser, of Altoona, have a forty thousand feet per day mill at Trafan, in this county, and Laudon, Anderson & Co., also of Altoona, are putting up a big mill at Bass Lake, the constructing and superintending of which has been assigned to two gentlemen of the same city, Anderson and Griffin by name.

The weather here of late has been quite cool, notwithstanding which the crops look exceedingly well, especially the wheat.

Bye bye for the present. More anon.

EGROEG.

◆

ALTOONA will hereafter listen to music dispensed twice a week by an excellent cornet band in the Logan House Park, and a masonic reunion on a large scale is anticipated at an early day. Her people are therefore correspondingly happy, but what gives them the most solid delight is the fact that C. Blumenthal, 1119 Eleventh avenue, has just received the largest, nicest and best selected stock of boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., for all sizes and sexes, ever brought to that city—all of which are marked at bottom prices. Orders sent from this or other sections by mail will be promptly attended to.

◆

IT never pays to foster pride and squander wealth in show, for friends thus won are sure to run in times of want or woe. 'Tis better far to take your cash to Godfrey Wolf's cheap store, where you will find, of every kind, enough to clothe yourself and thousands more. So now's the day and now's the hour to seek for bargains great; then haste away, without delay, for it never pays to wait. Store on Twelfth street, next door to the postoffice, Altoona, Pa.

◆

THIS thing of puffing is about played out. It disappoints the reader very much to begin the perusal of an interesting item and find before he has gone very far that it turns out to be a puff. But, honestly speaking, the Star Clothing Hall of Jas. J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, cannot be puffed too highly. It is emphatically the place for big bargains in the best kind of wearing apparel, hats, caps, furnishing goods, etc. A mammoth stock just received.

HYMENEAL.

DRASS—GILL.—Married, on Monday, May 20th, at St. Lawrence church, in Chest township, by Rev. Father Edmond, Mr. JOHN B. DRASS, of Hollidaysburg, and Miss LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Gill, of the former place.

NOTICE.—The following described property, recently owned by S. J. Luther, of White township, was sold at public outcry May 15th, 1878, and purchased by the undersigned, who hereby cautions all persons against interfering with the same, to wit: 1 sorrel mare, 1 bay mare, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 two-horse sled, 1 cutting box, and all the wheat, rye, oats, corn and potatoes in the ground.

D. A. LUTHER.
Carroll Twp., May 24, 1878. 3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE!—Notice is hereby given that SAMUEL WILSON, of Blacklick township, has made an assignment of his real and personal estate to JOHN HAWKSWORTH, in trust for the benefit of creditors. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN HAWKSWORTH.
Or his counsel, F. A. SHOEMAKER.
May 13, 1878.-24-6t.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1.21,'76.-tf.]

Freeman.

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

NUMBER 19.

to destruction. An' he'd saved us.

I found out afterward that there was a lot o' money on board, an' I s'pose the men who tore up the track knew it.

So that's my ghost story, an' it's a true one, sir.—*Chicago Ledger.*

◆

AN AFFECTING ANECDOTE.—On one of the many bridges in Ghent stand two large brazen images of father and son, who obtained this distinguished mark of their fellow citizens by the following incidents:

Both the father and the son were, for some offence against the State, condemned to die. Some favorable circumstances appearing on the side of the son, he was granted a remission of his sentence, under certain provisions; in short he was offered a pardon, on a most cruel and barbarous condition—namely, that he would become the executioner of his father! He at first resolutely refused to preserve his life by means so fatal and detestable. This is not to be wondered at: for let us hope, for the honor of our nature, that there are very few sons who would not have spurned with abhorrence life sustained on a condition so horrid and unnatural. The son, though long inflexible, was at length overcome by the tears and entreaties of a fond father, who represents to him that, at all events, his (the father's life was forfeited, and that it would be the greatest possible consolation for him in his last moments that in his death he was an instrument of his son's preservation. The youth consented to adopt the horrible means of recovering his life and liberty, he lifted the axe—but, as it was about to fall his arm sunk nerveless, and the axe dropped from his hand! Had he as many lives as hairs, he could have yielded them all, one after another rather than again conceive, much less perpetrate, such an act. Life, liberty, everything vanished, before the dearer interests of filial affection; he fell upon his father's neck, and embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed:

"My father! we die together!" and then called for another executioner to fulfill the sentence of the law.

Hard must their hearts indeed be—bereft of every sentiment of virtue, every sensation of humanity—who could stand insensible spectators of such a scene. A sudden peal of involuntary applause, mixed with moans and sighs, rent the air. The execution was suspended, and, on a simple report of the transaction to the authorities, both were pardoned. High rewards and honors were conferred on the son; and finally these two admirable brazen images were raised to commemorate a transaction so honorable to human nature, and transmit it to the instruction and emulation of posterity. The statue represents the son in the very act of letting fall the axe.

◆

A PECULAR RIVER.—The Colorado river (not the Texas Colorado) is noted for swirls so called. They occur everywhere, but only at high water. A bubble rises from the bottom and bursts with a slight sound on the surface. The water at this point begins a rotary motion so small that an inverted teacup might cover it. Larger and larger grows the circle, till a surface of 30 feet in diameter is in motion, spinning around a funnel shaped hole in the centre, two or three feet across the top and coming to a point in the debth below. Often a large tree floating down the stream is caught, and its foremost end thrust up in air twenty or thirty feet while the other passes underneath—the exposed end to be slowly drawn down again and disappear. Three soldiers—deserters from Camp Mohave—passing the ravine in a skiff, immediately below the fork, suffered their craft to run into a swirl. One of the crew, at the first intimation of danger, threw himself overboard beyond the charmed circle, and as he swam away, he saw the boat spin around until one end being down in the vortex and the other upheaved in the air, it sank as it revolved into the turbid bosom of the river, its human freight to be seen no more; for the Colorado river does not give up the dead—no corpses lodge on its shores.

◆

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—There was once found, says the Inyo (Cal.) "Independent," a pair of field glasses in the desert near what is known as Death's Valley. The glasses are supposed to have belonged to Hahn, a lost guide of Wheeler's Expedition. They were brought into one of the interior towns by an Indian, and purchased from him. The most singular fact connected with them is that every object within range of where the glasses had been lying for a year or more is distinctly photographed upon them. We have heard of such phenomena before, but this is one of the most remarkable instances we remember. Both object glasses are covered with perfect and beautiful photographs or etchings of desert shrubs, stems, branches, leafstalks. Leaves and leaflets are distinctly marked, as if laid on by a master hand. There is no mixture or confusion of one plant with another, each having a clear border of unmarked glass, rendering it probable that the sun or lightin g photograph, or whatever it may be, was received through the eye glass. These pictures seem to occupy a position about e center of each of the object glasses, ut a little nearer the plane than the con x side.

◆

THE PEN.—The earliest mode of writing as on bricks, tiles, oyster-shells, stones, ory, bark, and leaves of trees; and from e latter the term "leaves of a book" is obably derived. Copper and brass plates ere very early in use; and a bill of feoff ent on copper was some years since diswered in India, bearing date 100 years B. Leather was also used, as well as ooden tablets. Then the papyrus came to vogue, and about the eighth century e papyrus was superseded by parchment. aper, however, is of great antiquity, escially among the Chinese; but the first per mill in England was built in 1588 by German, at Dartford, in Kent. Nevereless, it was nearly a century and a half namely, in 1713—before Thomas Watns, a stationer, brought paper-making anything like perfection. The first apach to a pen was the stylus, a kind of n bodkin; but the Romans forbade its on account of its frequent and even fause in quarrels, and then it was made bone. Subsequently, reeds, pointed and it, like pens as in the present day, were d.

◆

"Just one," murmured he, involuntarily wing closer to the luscious lips that led upon him with such ravishing bewitchingness, while his own quivered in an ny of expectant anticipation. "So I ce," replies she, coolly, glancing at the k, "and time for you to turn up your collar and shut the door from the out" He went.

A MIGHTY MAN.

THE HERCULEAN HUNTER OF THE GREAT AMERICAN PLAINS.

About three miles down the Illinois shore, near the little town of Cahokia, lives a very queer Indian who has a history as remarkable as it is romantic. He is a full-blooded Cherokee, and according to his own assertions is over 100 years old. His name is John Meehoo, and he was born in the county of Jefferson, Mississippi, where his tribe resided over a century ago, and from which region they were transported to the Indian Territory. John, or the "Big Indian," as he is familiarly termed, is an extraordinary person in appearance, being six feet four inches in height, weighing about 190 pounds, and in spite of his age is erect and comparatively robust. His hair is now perfectly snow-white; he has but a few teeth left, and within the last two or three years he has grown somewhat bald. He is a fisherman and frog hunter by profession, and has a wife about sixty years of age, a French woman, who does not speak English. His first wife was an Indian half-breed, by whom he had two children, both living in the vicinity of Cahokia, and hunters and sportsmen by vocation.

At the age of seventeen Meehoo had already become noted for his physical strength and great powers of endurance. Unfortunately he became involved in a quarrel with the chief of the Cherokees, Mahanatal, and slew him. Meehoo, while making an effort to flee, was apprehended by his tribe, and, after a trial according to the forms common to the Cherokees, he was condemned to be burnt at the stake, but during his short confinement, preparatory to his undergoing this terrible penalty, he escaped. He went to the northern part of the territory of Mississippi, where he joined the Chickasaws. Here, too, his belligerent disposition broke out again, and he killed two of the Choctaw chiefs and made captive a woman of the tribe with whom he fled. His life since then has been a series of wandering from one State to another.—From Mississippi he proceeded to Louisiana, from thence to Texas, and from Texas to Missouri, and for the last fifty years he has been living in the vicinity of St. Louis, where he has followed the precarious avocation of frog hunting. He has always been famed for his remarkable strength. During his earlier life he was able to lift 1,000 pounds on a dead level. On one occasion he carried upon his broad shoulders a barrel of pork weighing 300 pounds, from the landing at East St. Louis, to his then home below Cohokia, a distance of six miles. Several years ago he lived in the old town of Kaskaskia, in Illinois, where he was employed in the flouring mill.—Remarkable stories are told of the wonderful feats of muscular strength performed by him. It is said that he was in the habit of placing upon his shoulders two bags of wheat, weighing 200 pounds each, and carrying them up a flight of stairs. This labor he would perform for hours, never seeming to tire.

While roaming through the woods one day his dogs, which were following him, bayed a huge stag in the bed of a dried creek. Meehoo was unarmed, and after several ineffectual efforts to club the deer with such bludgeons as he could pick up he seized the infuriated beast by the antlers, and by main strength, hurled him over his head, breaking the animal's neck.

Meehoo at one time was probably the mightiest hunter that roamed the wilds of the American bottom. Forty and fifty years ago bears were plentiful in the thick forests of the swampy regions skirting the eastern shore of the Mississippi, and bear-hunting was Meehoo's favorite sport.

He still carries upon him the marks of more than one terrible contest with savage bruin. To a reporter who visited him on Thursday last, he gave a recital of a remarkable struggle he had with a bear in the winter of 1829, while hunting through the Dry Creek bottom, about seven miles south of where Centreville station is now situated. It was on the 24th day of December, and a light snow covered the ground. Meehoo had gone out for the purpose of hunting wild hogs and had with him one dog that was trained for that peculiar sport. While traversing the bottom he was suddenly confronted by a huge black bear. The dog rushed at him, but the bear at one blow of his powerful paw stretched the poor brute dead, and at the distance of thirty feet bruin poised himself on his hind legs as if throwing down the gauntlet of battle. Meehoo immediately pulled down upon him with his rifle, but to his dismay the powder refused to go off. The cap exploded with a loud noise. It was immediately replaced by a fresh one, but before Meehoo could fire a second time the bear was upon him, and in such close proximity that it was impossible for him even to use the rifle as a club. The man and beast closed in a terrific struggle, the bear in his characteristic game of hugging, the desperate Indian struggling to draw his knife from his belt. Meehoo laughingly said to the reporter, "I tell you, my son, the hug that bear gave me was the worst I ever had in my life. At first I thought my very ribs were broken, and I felt as if my entire body was mashed to a complete jelly. My breath was entirely taken away, and for a moment I was entirely exhausted, but, realizing the desperate nature of my situation, I made a struggle to free my right arm and succeeded in drawing my knife. Before I could use it the bear hugged me again, but I managed to get a small cut in upon his fore shoulder. The animal released me and began to snap at me with his teeth, and struck me with his fore paw. One blow felled me to the ground and almost stunned me into insensibility. By the time I rose the bear was upon me, but I had my knife in time and gave him a thrust that made him growl with anger and howl with pain."

The old man then proceeded to relate to the reporter the several details of the fight and its result. The contest lasted ten minutes, the bear getting in blow upon blow, knocking his antagonist down, but never succeeding in getting in a hug upon him. In the meantime Meehoo used his knife in savage desperation, though for a long time unable to touch a vital part of the monster. Finally he managed to stab the bear in the heart and kill him.

Meehoo now owns forty acres of land and lives with his squaw in a very primitive cabin. He is an inoffensive old man now, and continues his daily avocations, molesting no one.—*St. Louis Evening Post.*

◆

THE hen becomes a rooster when the sun goes down.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - MAY 24, 1878.

AT noon to-day the Legislature will perform its last and most welcome act, that of *final* adjournment, for which the tax-payers of the State will feel profoundly thankful. No former Legislature was so utterly reckless of its duties, or displayed throughout the session such supreme contempt for decent public opinion.

◆

THE State Committee of the National party met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last for the purpose of filling the two vacancies in their State ticket caused by the declinations of Christopher Shearer, of Berks county, for Lieutenant Governor, and Benj. S. Bentley, of Lycoming county, for Judge of the Supreme Court. The Committee selected Daniel M. Steck, of Lycoming county, for Lieutenant, Governor, and Chief Justice Agnew for Judge of the Supreme Court, the latter nomination being unanimous.

◆

ALTHOUGH the Democratic State convention met at Pittsburgh on Wednesday, we are unable at this hour (Thursday 2 P. M.) to say anything about its proceedings except that Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, was elected temporary chairman, and that owing to the fact that the committee on contested seats, of which there are as usual quite a number from Philadelphia, was not ready to report at 8 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) evening, the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

P. S., 6 P. M.—A. H. Dill, State Senator from Union county, has been nominated for Governor, on the third ballot, Judge Ross, of Montgomery county, for Supreme Court on the first ballot, John Fertig, of Crawford county, for Lieut.-Governor, on the third ballot, J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon county, for Secretary of Internal Affairs on the first ballot.

◆

HON. DANIEL J. MORRELL owes the Republicans of Mifflin county a debt of gratitude. Nearly a year ago the Republican convention in that county declared in favor of Mr. Morrell for Governor, and although neither the Republicans of Cambria, Mr. Morrell's own county, nor the Republicans of any other county followed up the Mifflin movement, the delegate from that county carried out the views of his constituents by nominating Mr. Morrell in the State convention and voting for him, although in doing so he stood solitary and alone. We are aware that Mr. Morrell was not a candidate for the office, and only refer to the matter as a strong illustration of political devotion to a man who was not seeking a nomination. Mr. Morrell would be an infinitely stronger candidate than Hoyt, but unlike him, if we know anything about the man, he would never consent to occupy the position as a reward for his servility to the crooked ways of Cameronism.

◆

THE seventh resolution adopted by Cameron's State convention extends to the white and colored Republicans in the south "our (the convention's) earnest sympathy in the unequal contest to which they are subjected for civil liberty and the maintenance of their guaranteed rights." This will be welcome news to the colored men in South Carolina and Louisiana, who, since their release from the curse of carpet-bag rule, are so loud in their praise and so determined in their support of the honest and impartial administrations of Governors Hampton and Nicholls. They want no sympathy from the Cameron ring, which would re-establish over them, if it could, the corrupt and lawless governments of Chamberlain and Packard, revive the old time system of plunder and fraud, and inaugurate strife and bloodshed. The colored men in the south, under honest and economical government, and in the full enjoyment of all their rights, beg to be saved from any interference by northern Republicans with their "civil liberty" and their "guaranteed rights." The great trouble with northern Republicans is that they refuse to recognize the fact that the negroes who composed the Republican party in the southern States have generally abandoned it—have quit politics as their daily business—are working well, for which they are well paid—are contented and happy, and as a general rule vote the straight Democratic ticket. Out of the last stated fact grows Republican sympathy for colored men in the south.

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AFTER the easy nomination of a prearranged State ticket by Cameron's convention at Harrisburg last week, a prominent anti-Cameron delegate quietly remarked that a Republican State convention, engineered by Mackey and Quay, might properly be regarded as one of the exact sciences. The machine never before worked more smoothly nor with more accuracy and precision. The result of course is not a matter of the least surprise, because it was anticipated by every intelligent politician, and is only another illustration of the complete supremacy of Cameronism in the Republican politics of the State. It is strange that men of the age and experience of Grow and Wickersham in political affairs could be deluded with the notion that a nomination for Governor, or any other State office, can be reached without the favor and countenance of the Cameron managers. They cannot doubt it now after their late experience at Harrisburg.—Hoyt's nomination for Governor was decreed by the Cameron leaders for the purpose of carrying, through him, a majority of the nine members of Assembly from Luzerne county, and thus aiding Don Cameron's re-election to the United States Senate, or at all hazards preventing the election of the Democratic candidates.—Luzerne county, however, judging from last November's election, will send a majority of Greenback-Labor representatives to the Legislature, and if they should prove to be marketable they will have no difficulty in finding a buyer in the person of a man who learned in 1863, when Chas. R. Buckalew was elected over Simon Cameron, how a seat in the Senate might be corruptly purchased.

THE resolution offered in Congress on last Monday week by Mr Potter, of New York, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana at the Presidential election, was adopted on Friday last, after the Republican members had vainly struggled during five days to defeat it. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of eleven members of this House, be appointed to inquire into the aforesaid allegation as to the conduct of the persons in office aforesaid, in respect of the said election, and into the alleged false and fraudulent canvass and return of votes by state, county, parish, and precinct officers in the said states of Louisiana and Florida, and into all the facts which, in the judgment of said committee, are connected with or pertinent thereto, and that said committee, for the purpose of executing this resolution, shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to take testimony.

The Republican leaders in the House attempted to amend the scope of the resolution so as to embrace Oregon, South Carolina and Mississippi, but Mr. Potter refused permission to offer the amendment, for the reason that if frauds had been committed in either one or all of the three States named, they had not been operative in changing the result, as they did in the case of either Florida or Louisiana. Of course if the Republicans want to inquire into the election in Oregon, South Carolina and Mississippi, they have only to offer a resolution for that purpose and the Democrats will not resist it. No such resolution, however, has been presented, and none will be, for the simple reason that there is nothing substantial, as in Louisiana and Florida, to investigate. The Republican Congressional Committee has issued an address to the voters of the United States in which it is charged that the purpose of Mr. Potter's resolution is "to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper and that he shall not remain in office," and that it will paralyze the business and disturb the peace of the country. The people cannot be frightened from their propriety by any senseless appeal like this. The whole country has heard of and read about these frauds ever since the last election, and will not be any more "paralyzed" by their investigation than it has been by this silly address of the Republican Committee. If there were no frauds, no possible harm can result from the proposed investigation, and if frauds were perpetrated who will say that they ought not to be exposed? Mr. Potter knows what his intentions are better than the Republican committee does, and he has disavowed any purpose of attempting to push Hayes out of his office. He could be removed by impeachment if it could be shown that he abetted or was in any way connected with the frauds, but the clearest evidence of his complicity with them would be required. The whole purpose of Mr. Potter's resolution is correctly expressed in the preamble to be "that the honor of the nation may be vindicated, and the truth [illegible] to such elections (Louisiana and Florida) made known." The people will be able to stand the investigation without being "paralyzed" to any very great extent.

◆

IT required all the proverbial impudence of John Cessna with the assistance of Russell Errett to construct the rickety platform of principles and policy adopted by the Republican State convention. After the Republican party has had exclusive possession of both branches of Congress from 1861 to 1876 and has squandered the greater and most valuable portion of the public dominion, it is an insult to the people to be told by a Republican State convention in a resolution that the public lands belong to the people, and should be reserved for actual settlers. The resolution in reference to the payment of Southern claims by the Democrats in Congress is utterly false, as the official record shows. In the Forty-third Congress (1873–74), which was Republican, 109 Southern claims cases were reported favorably by the committee on war claims of the House, amounting to $8,000,000; while in the Forty-fourth Congress (1875–76), which was Democratic, there were only 52 cases favorably reported, and of this number but 17 passed the House, the amount involved being $103,1[illegible]. These, as well as other figures which could be given, show that it is the Republican and not the Democratic party, as represented in Congress, that favors the widest latitude in the payment of Southern claims. All the clamor of the Republican papers about the Democrats paying Southern claims is absurd, and is only made to deceive and mislead the people. The demand in another resolution for discriminating rates of freight on railroads comes with a poor grace from a party whose representatives in the Legislature only a few weeks ago defeated a bill for that very purpose. We do not attach any very great importance to convention platforms, but this latest Republican effort in that line is about as miserable a failure as can well be imagined.

◆

As the Republican party will elect the three County Auditors, the nomination by the Republican county convention on Monday last, of Mr. George B. Stineman of Croyle township, for that office is an example which commends itself to the Democratic county convention for imitation in the selection of the other two candidates. Mr. Stineman's qualifications are unimpeached, and the Democracy must not fall behind the Republicans in nominating candidates equally as competent. The office is a very important one, although not generally so regarded, and requires good business men to properly discharge its duties.

◆

THE Clem murder case has long been a sensation in Indiana, and a new phase has been developed in it. William B[illegible] the Prosecuting Attorney at whose instance Mrs. Nancy E. Clem was [illegible] after two trials for the murder [illegible] and Nancy Young, now confesses that Thurman H. Palmer, the Judge [illegible] sented that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered in the case, was paid $1,000 for such consent, and even insisted on receiving the money in advance. This confession has created no little stir in [illegible] where the Clem murder trials are being forgotten. The murder [illegible] and Nancy Young was one of the most cold blooded tragedies of the age, and if Wall's confession is true, the public has not heard the last of it.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias, Alias Fieri Facias, and Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Hotel of Conrad Raab, in Johnstown, on

SATURDAY, June 1st, 1878,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Henry Theiss, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the First ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Lincoln avenue on the north, adjoining lot of Henry Metz on the east, lot of Fred. Gaybert on the west, and extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Henry Theiss. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. Durach.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Henry Y. Shaffer, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of Scalp Level, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the Johnstown and Scalp Level turnpike, adjoining lot of John Crist on one side and lot of G. Bantley on the other, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of John Seese. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Fenlon.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Conrad Mayer, of, in and to two lots of ground situate in the Second ward, Cambria borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the north on Chestnut street, on the east on Third street, adjoining lot of Mrs. A. Pfarr on the west, and extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story frame house and two one-and-a-half story plank houses and stable, now in the occupancy of Conrad Mayer, George Alt and Julius Sabert. [illegible] Strouse, execution and to be sold at the suit of [illegible] for use of J. Affelder & Bro.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest, of Ephraim Goughnour, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in [illegible] township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Cambria Iron Company, Benj. Benshoof, —— Headrick, and others, containing 57 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house and plank barn, now in the occupancy of Ephraim Goughnour. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Philip F. Shaffer.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Jones, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Fourth ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the east on Adams street, having Johnstown School District on the west, and south, lot of John J. Trefts' heirs on the north, having thereon erected a[illegible] alley one and stable, now in the occupancy [illegible] two story [illegible]. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Thomas, for use of M. W. Keim.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Adam Kuntz, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate, being in the borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., fronting 40 feet on Water street (Millville) and extending back 156 feet, to Swamp alley, bounded on one side by an alley, on the other by a lot o[illegible] and being same lot of ground which Ann McGarvey and wife and Isaac G. George conveyed to said Adam Kuntz by [illegible] in the Recorder's office for Cambria [illegible] Deed Books volume 37, page 795 etc., with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Johnstown Building and Loan Association.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John [illegible] in and to a lot of ground situate in [illegible] ward of Millville borough, Cambria county, fronting on the south on Union street, [illegible] lot of Patrick Rodgers on the [illegible] Thomas McCabe on the west, extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of M. W. Keim &

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, May 8, 1878.

Notice to Taxpayers

IN accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 5th day of April, A. D. 1872, "Relating to the collection of taxes in the County of Cambria," notice is hereby given to the taxpayers residing in the districts below named, that the County Treasurer, in compliance with the 2d section of said act, will attend at the places of holding the Borough and Township elections, on the following named days, for the purpose of receiving the County, Poor and State taxes for the year 1878:

For Portage township, Monday, June 17th.
" Wilmore borough, Tuesday, June 18th.
" Summerhill township, Wednesday, June 19th.
" Washington township, Thursday, " 20th.
" Munster township, Friday, " 21st.
" Summitville borough, Tuesday, " 25th.
" Gallitzin borough, Wednesday, " 26th.
" Tunnelhill borough, Thursday, " 27th.
" Gallitzin township, Friday, " 28th.
" Loretto borough, Saturday, " 29th.
" Allegheny township, Monday, July 1st.
" Chest Springs borough, Tuesday, July 2d.
" Ebensburg borough, East ward, Friday, July 5th; West ward, Saturday, July 6th.
" Dean township, Monday, July 8th.
" Clearfield township, Tuesday, July 9th.
" White twp., at J. Beers', Wednesday, July 10th; at Lloydsville, Thursday, July 11th.
" Chest township, at St. Lawrence, Friday, July 12th.
" Elder township, at St. Boniface, Saturday July 13th.
" Carrolltown borough, Monday, July 15th.
" Carroll township, Tuesday, July 16th.
" Susquehanna twp., Wednesday, July 17th.
" Barr township, Thursday, " 18th
" Blacklick township, Friday, " 19th.
" Cambria township, Saturday, " 20th.
" Jackson township, Monday, " 22d.

And, in accordance with the second section of said Act, on all taxes paid to the Treasurer before the 1st day of September, there will be a reduction of **5 per cent.**, while **5 per cent.** will be added to all unpaid taxes and placed in the hands of a constable.

N. J. FREIDHOFF, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Ebensburg, April 16, 1878.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of MARK MCLAUGHLIN, deceased, to accept or refuse:

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS.

{ L.S. } The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Mark B. McLaughlin, Susan McLaughlin, widow of John McLaughlin, and her children, Jacob, Susan, Matilda (intermarried with Wm. Stormer), William and Mary, the two latter being in their minority, and of whom Dan'l Henry is their guardian *ad libitum*; Daniel Henry, who is guardian of Annie, Catharine and Michael McLaughlin, minor children of Mark McLaughlin, residents of Cambria county, Penn'a; Mary Jane McLaughlin, widow of Jas. McLaughlin, and her son Wm. J. McLaughlin, residents of Atchinson, Kansas; Mary and Francis Joseph, minor children of said James McLaughlin, who have for their guardian *ad libitum* David Henry, a resident of Cambria county, Pa.—GREETING:

You and every of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the **First Monday of June next**, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Mark McLaughlin, dec'd, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court and returned by the Sheriff of the said county on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1878, or show cause why the same should not be sold, to wit: A certain messuage or tract of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Penn'a to wit: Beginning at a post on the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike; thence north three degrees, west one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence north seventy degrees, west one hundred and sixty five feet; thence south thirty-three degrees, west one hundred and forty feet; thence by the said turnpike, south seventy-two degrees, east two hundred and forty-four feet, to the place of beginning—containing **120 Perches**, more or less, and valued and appraised at the sum of $443 75. Herein fail it.

Witness, the Honorable JOHN DEAN President of our said Court, at Ebensburg, this 2d day of April, A. D. 1878.

JAMES M. SINGER, Clerk.
Attest—JOHN RYAN, Sheriff. [4-19.-6t.]

FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale the following properties, to wit: A tract of land in Snyder township, Blair county, 1¾ miles from East Tyrone containing 188 acres, well improved, having thereon all the necessary farm buildings. This farm will be divided into two or three parts, if desired by purchasers, and if not sold before the first of March next, it will then be rented.

Also, the farm on which I now reside, in Logan township 3½ miles from Altoona. This property is in a high state of cultivation and has a splendid house, barn and other buildings thereon erected.

Also, a tract of improved land situated partly in Blair and Cambria counties, containing 278 acres. This tract is underlaid with coal of excellent quality, well covered with timber, and has a railroad built to it, ready for shipping coal.

These lands will be sold as a whole or divided, and on terms to suit purchasers, or will exchange for Altoona city property. For further information call on or address

WM. DECKER.
Nov. 23, 1877.-1y. Box 859, Altoona.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Silas Adams and wife, of Clearfield township, having made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors all persons indebted to said assignors are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against them will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

D. A. CLARK, Assignee.
Clearfield Township.
Or to his attorney, F. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg.
April 19, 1878.-6t.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of John Wagner, Assignee of Charles A. McMullen, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cambria, and that if exceptions be not filed to the same on or before the first day of next term, the said account will be confirmed.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, April 29, 1878.

TREASURER'S SALE
OF
Unseated Lands and Lots
In Cambria County, A. D. 1878.

I, N. J. FREIDHOFF, Treasurer of Cambria county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of several Acts of Assembly of said Commonwealth, directing the time and manner of selling Unseated Lands for taxes, do hereby give notice that the following described tracts of Unseated Lands and Lots of Ground in the said county of Cambria, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to pay arrearages of taxes due thereon for one year or more, will be offered for sale at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg, on the **Second MONDAY, being the 10th day of JUNE next**, and continue by adjournment from day to day until the whole be sold for such arrearages of taxes and costs necessarily accruing thereon.

Unseated Lands—1876 and 1877.

Acres.	Per.	Owners or Warrantees.	Tax.
		ADAMS TOWNSHIP.	
161		Martin M'Donald	$ 16 32
400		Martin M'Donald	40 80
173		William Nichols	17 65
433		Robert Ross	44 17
401		Jacob Clement	40 90
400		John Williams (Smith)	40 80
		John Williams	26 46
78	54	John Riley	27 47
60		Henry Rice	40 80
400		Ferdinand Gordon	40 80
120		George B. Stineman	21 60
81		D. T. Storm (Thos. Smith part)	11 16
369		Ebenezer Brennhour	30 54
		BARR TOWNSHIP.	
108		John O'Harra (Thos. Edwards' part)	12 69
		James C. Fisher.	
100		George Harrison	7 25
40		George Harrison	90
100	105	Thomas Duncan	9 50
205	105	James Town	25 06
83		William Brady	8 64
203		William McCay	19 00
140		E. Shoemaker	16 45
50		Frederick Adams	4 50
		BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.	
		James C. Fisher.	
108		John Fleming	15 33
50		Robert Fleming	7 10
45		Henry Shafner	6 39
25		Simon Snyder	3 55
35		John McCauley	4 95
100		George Slough	14 20
50		John Ross	7 10
84		William Lyon	11 93
85		John Graff	12 07
40		Flavel Brown	5 68
80		Adam Reighard	11 36
		Ann Bloodgood.	
162		Sebastian Graff	19 31
100		Jacob Slough	14 20
		Charles H. Brady.	
300		Jacob Pressinger	53 40
335		Paul Lebo	59 56
137		Daniel Leavy	19 44
		Abram Kern's estate.	
130		John Tilford	9 36
130		Thomas Davis	18 20
37		Henry Campbell	3 92
80		Henry Campbell	8 64
50		Gabriel Boring (Snyder tract)	7 10
100		Daniel and John Davis	10 60
150		Emanuel Brallier	15 90
160		Stewart & Stoughton	22 52
415		Mary Evans	14 14
515		Mary Evans	26 84
40		Samuel Wilson	2 88
42		Capt. John Wilson	2 24
97		John Davis	13 67
		Jeremiah Mosher.	
100		George Rex	35 80
		Jacob Mrs. Smith	
134		George Rex	9 59
434		George Rex	45 50
160		John Lamereaux	11 20
343		Emanuel Brallier	17 50
7	112	William Cameron	49
		CARROLL TOWNSHIP.	
		John G. Mills.	
25	80	John Hoops	3 10
		Ruth McConnell's heirs.	
108		James Hoops	19 87
90		J. C. & Sebastian Luther	17 76
48		John Weber	10 00
		CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP.	
16		Andrew Lewis	2 04
		James C. Fisher.	
80		William Burnhamer	9 12
25		John Boyd	2 85
		Andrew Duff.	
50		William Linton	5 10
		John Brown.	
100		Rees J. Lloyd	11 40
174		John Morgan	21 97
100		Johnston Moore	12 85
106		Edward Mathews	13 19
132		John J. Evans & Co.	21 19
		CHEST TOWNSHIP.	
		George D. Morgan.	
336	110	William Parker	32 26
300		William Parker	27 00
452	44	Anthony Simons	84 07
452	44	Nathan Loughborough	84 07
321	52	Thomas Ketland	59 71
201	63	Thomas Masters	37 39
147	28	John Ketland	31 74
		Ruth McConnell's heirs.	
391	64	Charles Pope	48 48
225	68	George Pole	41 85
332	37	Joseph Pope	51 46
212	44	Samuel Ruth	46 22
108	132	George Gilson	36 29
110	132	Henry Seely	18 60
134	57	Samuel Peters	16 62
319	157	Hugh Hoops	59 33
382	108	John Pope	71 65
216	163	James Hoops	133 92
209	144	George Hoops	25 92
124	121	Nathan Foster	23 06
187	120	Henry Foster	12 40
50		James Foster	6 84
		CHEST TOWNSHIP.	
35	48	Peter Boardman	4 34
		Mary Rhodes	
100		Melchor Runderhill	20 27
72		Joseph Pope, part of	17 86
200		Andrew Weaver	60 00
389		William Gray	48 24
433	153	Joseph Gray	54 69
530		Jas. Foster & George Gilson	260 40
485	106	James Ruth	88 29
279		Finney, Barrows & Co.	69 19
127		William Parker	23 62
135	134	Henry Philips	27 63
156	137	Simon Walker	29 02
172	139	John Hoops	21 33
		CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.	
233	154	William Barton	28 89
233	154	Ezekiel Farmer	28 89
116		William Tilton	14 28
25		John Mitchel	3 10
188		Lewis Wolf	23 31
100		William Brady	12 40
330		Jesse Bush	40 92
433	153	Jonathan Lewis	53 69
200		Patrick Kelly	24 80
200		Patrick Such	24 80
60		Mark McGuire	7 44
130		Celestine McMullen	15 32
168		Morris Wolf	20 83
330		Henry Wolf	40 92
110		Joseph Davis	13 64
400		Henry Davis	49 60
410		Morris Davis	50 84
200		Jesse Hoops	24 80
400		Bell & Blair	91 29
400		Joseph Harris	43 20
144		E. R. Dunegan	17 86
108		James Hoops	13 39
333	154	John Fisher	41 29
40		John Mease	6 04
433		John Harrison	54 69
200		James Bryson	36 80
29½		Joseph Cooper	1 92
25		Philip Cooper	3 85
169		Calvin & Ranstead	69 29
14		Riley & Sargeant	2 58
278		Thomas Patterson	80 89
30		Felix McGuire	5 90
100		P. & A. Flynn	21 80
29⅝		John Montgomery	2 61
336		James E. McGough	30 24
3		Albert Ivory	27
212		Michael Dunegan	9 00
		CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.	
77		James Burk	17 89
10		S. H. Smith	96
300	126	Richard Smith	52 80
280		Daniel Nevin	44 88
		CROYLE TOWNSHIP.	
11	99	Samuel S. Paul	2 97
7		P. M. & J. Brown	1 72
34		P. M. & J. Brown	8 50
72		Isaac Paul	8 92
9		George Heater	51
18		John Lovett	1 08
		Lot No. 1—John Lovett	30
		Lot No. 3—Ann M. Bolen	62
		Lot No. 4—Ann M. Bolen	62
		GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.	
190		Aaron Bowen	50 16
100		William McDougle	28 00
220		Mifflin Hamm	68 64
75		Mary Hanan	17 46
50		Nicholas Bell	12 40
		JACKSON TOWNSHIP.	
100		John Cunningham	13 60
305	105	Thomas Morris	49 00
194		Robert Morris	26 44
100		John White	14 00
92		Paul Boley	12 48
300		Mathias Slough	40 80
255		John Huldey	34 68
44		Thomas White	6 24
25		Daniel Goughnour	3 40
136		Daniel Leavy	18 92
413		William Morris	42 95
208		Isaac Bonger	28 32
138		Daniel Farley	19 04
42		Alexander Hunter	4 32
184	39	Jasper Ewing	22 82
89		James Rees	11 04
413	96	John Simpson	63 31
440		Van Camp Bush	59 54
293		John Wigton	39 84
70		Samuel Brallier (Pearson)	9 52
59		David M. Pringle	7 38
100		Samuel White	9 40
300		Andrew White	28 20
200		Daniel Black	18 80
300		John Black	28 20
300		Andrew Black	28 20
300		David Black	28 20
50		William H. Sechler	3 20
		SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP.	
440		William Smith, D. D.	27 28
370	40	Israel Jones	22 94
100		Wilson Hunt	6 20
93		Ebenezer Branham	5 99
130		H. & C. Zellers	8 06
		STONYCREEK TOWNSHIP.	
117		Brawley & Morley	8 25
43		Ed. Goughnour estate	3 00
30		Peter Horner	3 00
30		George McLain estate	3 00
10		S. H. Smith	30
		SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.	
37		William Cook	3 65
132		Peter Blight	13 07
144	118	William Campton	14 28
97		William Campton	9 50
242		James Thompson	29 95
150		Joseph Thomas	92 40
146		S. W. Fisher	14 45
		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.	
30		Henry Sargent	3 72
84		John S. Goughnour	14 84
		WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.	
81		Thomas Jackson	15 28
439		George Gutwald	21 72
400		J. R. McFarlane	37 20
400		Richard Constantine	37 20
252		Simon Roop	22 60
176		Henry L. Patterson	16 34
200		F. George	18 60
3761		Arent Sonman	640 51
90		Geo. & Alexander Buchanan	11 84
50		S. H. Lemon	3 10
		WHITE TOWNSHIP.	
302		Simon Walker	49 68
400		Henry Philips	66 00
65	70	William Lambert	10 73
333		John Martin	54 96
100		Joseph Hutchison	16 50
433	153	Robert Atkins	71 46
217		John Thompson	14 36
120		William Coats	19 80
69		Frederick Doersh	9 90
263		James Wilson	43 35
102	109	William George	17 83
200	7	Abe Witmer	59 40
47		Jeremiah Musser	3 08
98		Jacob Kring	16 16
25		Walter, Nutter & Dillon	4 13
70		Henry Such	11 55
433		Patrick Stroud	106 66
445		Alexander Brown	88 10
445		Thomas Brown	88 41
290		William Harris	57 42
445		John Harris	88 10
446		James Reed	73 57
250		—— Thompson	33 00
290	153	Frederick Molyneaux	49 85
140		John Barron, Jr.	23 10
216	156	Henry Phillips	49 90
433	153	Simon Walker	100 05
36		Patrick Donahoe	5 96
174	108	Thomas Sanburn	28 52
433	163	Martin Bush	71 46
433	163	Morris Such	68 48
100		Joseph Boreland	16 50
393		Thomas Canby	64 86
221	19	John Craig	43 76
187		Frederick Molyneaux	30 99
100		David Jackson	16 50
100		Henry Kepple	16 50
200		William Barton	30 60
30		McFarland & Dillon	7 80
455	136	Thomas Sanburn	85 19
170	93	Simon Walker	45 82
384	106	Henry Phillips	88 71
250		Calvin & Ranstead	68 74
111		Charles McGough	10 99
433		J. M. Troxell & G. L. Glasgow	71 46
250		Garret Cottinger	47 85
109		William M. Lloyd	25 18
487		William M. Lloyd	160 72
36		Mathew Cowen	2 97
60		William Sargent	9 90
100		Andrew Epley	16 50
90		William Smith	14 95
70		David Jackson	11 55
50		Garret Cottinger	8 25
150		Samuel H. Smith	24 75
118		Langbein & Thomas	15 57
55		John Statler, sr.	7 43
12		Phil H. Edmiston	1 62
70		Mrs. S. E. Burns	4 95
70		Mrs. S. E. Burns	4 95
25		John Brown	2 48
63		Part of J. Brown & W. Spade	6 26
		YODER TOWNSHIP.	
		John Brown	1 17
146		George Gates	12 72
300		George Funk & Thos. Vickroy	14 40
132		Part of Steel tract	12 34
400		George Gates, Collins tract	19 20
400		George Gates, Crook tract	37 20
60		Gorgas, Cohick & Sharp	6 38
50		Joseph Gates	2 25

Seated Lands and Lots.

Also, at the same time and place will be sold the following seated lands and lots of ground on which taxes remain unpaid, and which have been returned to the Commissioners agreeably to the Act of Assembly of April 20th, 1874.

Ac's.	H's.	Lots.	Names of Owners.	Tax.
			ADAMS TOWNSHIP.	
400			James Barefoot	$10 50
1230			Cambria Coal & Iron Co.	95 91
40			Wm. R. Fye	1 26
550			Getty & Co.	10 65
38			David Horner & Jno. Fye	96
100			John Lovett	8 91
58			Thomas Keelen	1 45
129			Samuel Pebly	7 73
56			Henry Dunmire	1 63
			ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.	
54			Joseph Fay	9 30
	1	1	Mary Jane Kelly	7 58
1			Samuel Wall	5 04
1			Joseph Todd's estate	2 92
		1	James Bradley	63
74			Michael Kelly	6 64
10			Matthew Kane	1 01
		1	James McDermott	47
		1	Margaret McMullen	63
			BARR TOWNSHIP.	
50			Isaiah Bonner	7 77
30			Bernard Donahoe	3 27
10			Jacob Keith	74
27			David Kantz	3 56
	1	1	Cordelia Young	38
174			Alex. H. Irvin	6 03
25			Jacob L. Keith	63
188			Agetus Levy	17 45
50			Wm. McDonald, sr.	1 51
10			A. Stinebiser	42
50			James Thompson	2 52
			BLACKLICK TOWNSHIP.	
100			John Counselman & J. Bindline	14 68
90			Wm. McCombie	17 53
100			Ann Owens	17 94
589			Mulford & Alters	163 03
10			Benj. Gilpatrick	30
90			G. M. Reade & J. Moore	12 48
72			John Yant	3 40
300			George Rex	63 84
	1	1	Joseph Williams' estate	2 26
			CAMBRIA TOWNSHIP.	
5			James H. Davis	6 78
1075			G. L. Lloyd's estate	49 14
975			G. L. Lloyd's estate	44 57
65			Thomas Platt	4 09
4			F. P. Tierney	2 92
6			Catharine Todd	1 29
6			Wm. Tibbott	1 01
6			James Williams	1 01
280			Geo. & Joshua Berkey	19 09
54			Geo. Berkey & Bro.	14 85
425			Owen Cunningham	12 43
25			David H. Evans' estate	1 23
8½			Richard Jones (tanner)	1 38
14			Joseph McDonald	2 47
145			John & David Rorabaugh	6 30
7			Benj. Vaughn	1 30
65			Daniel Murphy	3 76
7			Wm. Linton	98
			CAMBRIA BOROUGH.	
	1	1	John Cox	10 28
		1	Philip Doyle	88
		1	Felix Doyle	1 50
		1	John Kern	88
		1	James Roberts	5 09
	1	½	S. H. Watson	3 78
			CARROLL TOWNSHIP.	
9			Philip Baker's estate	2 52
48			John Weber	1 75
			CHEST TOWNSHIP.	
100			Blanchard & Co.	61 20
111			Blanchard & Co.	20 08
79			Uriah Lloyd	34 70
63			Jacob Nagle's estate	7 09
	1	1	James & Jos. Dougherty	1 26
160			John Hipsh	7 04
41			Andrew Hitch	1 87
194			John & H. Mellon	8 82
70			John & H. Mellon	4 90
50			John & H. Mellon	4 98
66			Abe Noel	4 70
85			Abe Noel	1 60
			CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.	
215			Louther & Lloyd	28 04
336			Moore Simpson	51 50
200			A. L. Holliday	32 00
10			William McGuire	1 50
83			Daniel Litzinger's estate	8 30
100			Luke McGuire, jr	2 00
170			John J. Krise	26 90
137			Roselia Litzinger	5 18
2¾			Joseph Hogue	25
41			Reade & Tudor	3 28
212			Michael Dunegan	8 15
50			Francis Durbin	4 42
			CHEST SPRINGS BOROUGH.	
		2	William Becher	51
	1		Samuel Kelly	1 89
			CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP.	
5⅝			L. B. Cohick	5 04
6			L. B. Cohick	79
5			Michael Downey	1 24
1¾			Nicholas Knorr	1 26
30			Peter Horner	2 28
		1	John Parke	2 25
			CONEMAUGH BOROUGH.	
	1	1	Geo. Parkison, 1st ward	1 50
		1	Mrs. Atkins, 2d ward	2 36
	1	1	C. Biffinger, 2d ward	3 78
		1	A. Kopelin's est., 2d ward	14 00
		1	James Potts, 2d ward	20 53
	1	1	Daniel O'Neal, 1st ward	2 84
	1	1	Martin McDonald, 2d w'd	14 04
			CROYLE TOWNSHIP.	
50			John Betts	3 15
150			Cambria Coal & Iron Co.	42 97
	1		John Gillespie	25
9			John Heater	2 16
		1	John Heater	19
			CROYLE TOWNSHIP.	
	1	1	Patrick McCall	2 84
	1	1	Warren M. Parks	2 65
63			Solomon Need	5 14
219			J. C. Stineman	15 50
213			J. C. Stineman	13 30
	1		Jacob Pringle	58
	1	1	David B. Wilson	1 26
248			John Riley	41 67
	1	1	Samuel Swartzentrover	1 74
	1	1	Sylvanus Reynolds	2 77
	1	1	Charles Prosser	1 74
		1	Jacob Murphy	80
			EBENSBURG BOROUGH.	
		1	John Yahner, West ward	63
	1	1	Thomas Todd, West ward	4 64
	1	1	H. W. & J. M. Wetherhill	6 36
			GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP.	
149			Rody Bradley's est.	13 41
35			William Decker	4 63
2			James L. Gwin	2 04
1½			George McGovern	80
1			Michael Dimond's est.	19
460			Thomas Gorman	52 92
1½			Allen Henry	38
	1	2	Charles McHugh	1 27
			GALLITZIN BOROUGH.	
		1	Mrs. Mary Coyle	1 55
		2	Mrs. Agnes Fox	4 75
	2	1	John McHugh	3 36
			JACKSON TOWNSHIP.	
200			F. P. Brown	29 28
31			Hiram Beard	2 80
37			Abe Brown	3 17
110			Johathan Clevenger	13 86
90			Jacob Goughnour	7 94
100			Thomas Moore	17 60
16			Richard Walker	53
50			Joseph Walker	3 20
52			David Constable	3 59
	1	1	John Myers	1 51
165			Philip Pringle	16 30
339			John Weetrode	12 81
108			William F. Harding	15 80
50			Nathan Wales	1 26
71			Levi Grove	6 88
96			John Lloyd	4 72
			JOHNSTOWN BOROUGH.	
		1	Birely & Gruble, 3d ward	4 20
		2	John Porter, 3d ward	12 60
		1	A. J. Haws, 6th ward	50
		2	Lewis Morris, 6th ward	1 00
		1	Wm. Marlow, 6th ward	63
		1	James Simmons, 6th ward	50
			LORETTO BOROUGH.	
3½			Bernard Kelly	44
			MUNSTER TOWNSHIP.	
100			Samuel Calvin	26 91
100			John Noel	26 99
27			August Glass	1 58
			PROSPECT BOROUGH.	
	1	1	William Charlton	8 96
	1	1	Honora Murray	4 97
	1	1	Bernard McGuire	6 84
		1	James McFall	38
			RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.	
109			John Stork	2 06
30			Fred. Kring	73
			SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP.	
120			Alice Hughes	16 48
72			Patrick McCrossin	7 87
264			Mears, White & Co.	48 14
100			Mears, White & Co.	13 64
220			Mears, White & Co.	20 47
52			Elizabeth Richison	5 04
12			Daniel Sherbine	2 71
40			Catharine Shartz	3 72
72			David Sinay	7 26
4			Adam Underlander	1 63
85			John Farren, sr., estate	3 78
19			Evan D. Evans' estate	1 45
146			Martin & Co.	2 88
437			Martin & Co.	8 68
440			Martin & Co.	8 80
410			Martin & Co.	8 80
45			Catharine Crum	3 78
90			William H. Carr	12 20
20			John Knepper, jr.	38
71			John Knepper, jr.	1 78
144			A. Milligan	19 53
9			Mrs. Preol	1 37
130			John C. Sinay	2 18
400			Jere. McGonigle's estate	7 00
			SUMMITVILLE BOROUGH.	
		1	John Ivory's estate	3 06
			SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.	
26			Lewis Russell	1 95
481			Blake, Walters & Co.	18 19
400			Blanchard & Co.	114 40
300			Blanchard & Co.	70 80
90			Blanchard & Co.	12 74
85			Blanchard & Co.	8 02
20			Blanchard & Co.	2 10
135			P. Kinports & Co.	33 39
			TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.	
5			L. B. Cohick	2 52
84			Levi Dimond	11 34
16			Levi Dimond	1 26
	1	1	Edward Davis	1 26
	1	2	James Mullen	4 62
	1	1	Margaret Clark	2 25
			WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.	
120			Adams & Johnston	11 60
		1	James Carroll	16
339			James Deniston & Co.	96 30
200			James Deniston & Co.	25 25
40			Evan E. Evans	14 84
50			Peter P. George	7 57
		1	E. H. Harker	1 18
31			C. B. Kennedy's estate	3 57
40			Charles Johnston	9 80
225			R. M. Lemon	37 98
10			Francis McAtamany	8 53
⅜			Samuel Thomas	45
	1	1	Joseph Bortman	70
	1	1	James J. McGough	2 35
	1	1	Charity Sharp	75
324			Charity Sharp	8 08
	1	1	Catharine Burtnett	95
100			Peter Dunn	9 61
23			Margaret Dever	87
40			John Farren (of Dan)	2 02
	1	1	Christ Hager	2 52
	1	1	Nicholas Haller	3 69
			Robert Hunt	1 47
	1	1	Samuel Lee	1 42
3			Samuel McGough	1 26
	1	1	George W. Adams	73
5			Patrick Dondy	1 05
			WHITE TOWNSHIP.	
600			Jacob Cordis	52 48
600			Jacob Cordis (No. E. Barket.)	34 68
274			Edward Flanders	59 61
100			F. M. Flanagan & Noel	7 12
5			S. F. George	63
83			Robert Hollen	8 73
25			Hugh Hollen	47
2			Daniel Heisel	63
118			Christ Noel	7 75
80			John Noel	5 04
52			S. Van Scoyock	7 81
120			Joseph V. Zant et al. (Mineral right)	21 62
20			David Yonkin	1 03
300			A. Vowinkel	35 00
418			B. F. Bell	28 75
52			B. F. Bell (W. Scott)	1 16
102			B. F. Bell (L. Beers)	4 24
113			B. F. Bell (John Hollen)	4 72
162			B. F. Bell (E. Shoemaker)	29 12
433			B. F. Bell (John Hollen)	20 80
423			B. F. Bell (John Hallen)	12 80
94			B. F. Bell (Jos. Bardine)	10 72
38			B. F. Bell (Wm. Spade)	4 16
82			B. F. Bell (Thos. Hollen)	6 90
18			B. F. Bell (John Brown)	1,40
			Bell & Given.	
153			James L. Given	8 80
95			B. F. Bell	5 11
			WHITE TOWNSHIP.	
9			John Hollen	38
3			James C. Gill	18
218			Wm. M. Lloyd	10 14
80			William Reams	8 84
230			Simpson & Co.	28 98
			WILMORE BOROUGH.	
	1	1	James McKinney	3 90
4	1		John Smith	4 48
			YODER TOWNSHIP.	
50			David Allen	2 07
100			Henry Brown	2 52
		1	George Boyer	1 00
		2	George Boyer	2 02
50			Peter Gardner	2 21
	1	1	Peter Gardner	3 14
30			Adam Kaufman	1 14
3⅜	1		Henry Mentzer	3 78
		3	Joseph Palmer	1 28
20			Thomas Keelon, sr.	1 26
18⅜			Samuel Miller	4 41
		1	William Marlow	2 52
200			Beam & Potts	3 78
1			James Potts	1 00

N. J. FREIDHOFF, Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Ebensburg, April 1, 1878.

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Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. (4-12.—tf.)

W. H. ECK, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in John W. Sharbaugh's building, north of the church, where night calls can be made.
Consultations in German as well as English. [3-8.-3m.]

JOHN MURPHY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
TUNNEL HILL BOROUGH,
Cambria county, Pa. Night calls can be made at the residence of Jas. P. Murray. [8-22.-tf.]

Late Planting of Potatoes.

A Genessee (N. Y.) county fa[illegible] writes: I have for years found it to my advantage to plant more or less of my principal crop (which is potatoes) quite late in the season. This generally gives a larger yield, and affords more time in the Spring to subdue and properly till the ground before the planting, which is done to much better advantage than when such tillage is confined to the rows of a planted crop. By adopting this plan the farmer will not lose much time, because at this advanced season and with a seed bed in so good tilth, the potatoes will grow rapidly, so as to generally mature not more than two weeks later than others of the same kind planted two months before. And this, of late years since the appearance of the Colorado beetle, has been the principal inducement with me for planting all my potatoes, both early and late varieties, as late as would answer, for by that time (say the middle to the latter part of June) the bugs have already got well established in their fields of operation, but if they should begin their ravages on my late planting they will have to counteract the very rapid growth of the plants, and their numbers are few and easily overcome by hand-picking or pinching. By planting Early Rose, Late Rose and Peerless from the 10th to the [illegible] of June, they will ripen here so as to be harvested by the 10th of September to the 10th of October. But I believe that such a well-prepared seed-bed and frequent tillage while the crop is growing, tend not only to increase the yield, but to hasten an earlier maturity; and this frequent tillage seemingly has something to do also in keeping the potatoes beetle in check. The most serious objection to such late planting is the difficulty of keeping the seed so long in good condition. This I do by keeping the cellar where the seed is stored at as low a temperature as will answer through the Winter and Spring, then if they begin to sprout too much before planting time, have them taken out and spread about a foot-deep on the barn floor to be shovelled over once or twice to keep the sprouts down. Then two or three days before planting, the seed can be cut and plaster sprinkled over it, and this again can be turned occasionally with a shovel so as to keep in good condition until it goes into the ground. In this way I have been successful, through all these years that the Colorado beetle has troubled us, in growing about 25 acres of potatoes annually, yielding from 200 to [illegible] bushels to the acre, and not costing me more than $2 worth of work a year in keeping them clear of the bugs, by hand picking; and these crops have matured in from 70 to 100 days from time of planting.

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CHEESE MADE FROM POTATOES.—A foreign paper says cheese is made from potatoes in Thuringia and Saxony in the manner described below. Possibly the process may be found worth trying if not profitable in this country: "After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to a large, white kind, they are boiled in a caldron, and after becoming cool they are reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added one pound of sour milk and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together, and the mixture covered up and allowed to lie for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, when the superfluous moisture escapes. They are then allowed to dry in the shade and placed in large vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. The older the cheeses are the more their quality improves. Three kinds are made—the first and most common is made as detailed above; the second with four parts of potatoes and two parts of curdled milk; the third, with two parts of potatoes and four parts of potatoes and four parts of cow's or ewe's milk. These cheeses have this advantage over other kinds, that they do not engender worms, and keep fresh for a number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation and in well closed vessels.

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ONIONS.—A roasted onion wrapped in brown paper or in a newspaper and laid over the ear as hot as can be borne, will relieve the most intense earache when arising from cold; and we have known it to be successful where the pain came from the rising inside the head, and when other remedies had failed. Slices of raw onion laid on a plate in the chamber of a patient ill with infectious disease, acts as a disinfectant—and we have seen it stated that when the disease was small pox, they turned black and decayed in the course of two or three hours, thus proving how much atmospheric poison they absorb. An exchange is responsible for the statement that sliced onions placed under the arm pits relieve syncope; act as an antidote to poison which has been taken in, while no one needs to be told of their virtues as an antiscorbutic.

IF pegged boots are occasionally dressed with petroleum between the soles and the upper leather, they will not rip. If the soles of boots and shoes are dressed with petroleum, they will resist wet and wear well. [illegible] pegs, it is said, are not affected by dryness after being well saturated with the oil.

REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT.—Dissolve a quantity of saleratus in strong vinegar; heat it, and inhale the fumes through a funnel. It will cure sore throat or diphtheria—so says those who have tried it.